The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Revolution in Corsets

NO MORE ILL-FITTING, UNCOMFORTABLE CORSETS.

Health, comfort and perfect fit combined in the new

BALL'S

Coiled Spring Elastic Section Corsets

We are so sure of the advantages of our Corsets over all others, that we offer this broad GUARANTEE:

Every lady who buys one of our Corsets, and does not find it perfectly satisfactory in every respect, can return it to the place where she bought it, and their money will be cheerfully refunded.

CHICAGO CORSET Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by leading retail dealers everywhere.

What Eminent Chicago Physicians Say of It.

CHICAGO, October 23, 1880.

I have examined Ball's Health Preserving Corsets and believe them to be better calculated to preserve the health of the woman who wears them than any other corset in every respect. It does not seem to be possible for the wearer of such a corset to be injured by tight lacing. It should receive the favorable endorsement of the physicians who have the opportunity of examining it.

James Nevins Hyde

CHICAGO, October 26, 1880.

I fully endorse what Dr. Hyde says in the above note.

W H Byford

CHICAGO, October 13, 1880.

I have examined Ball's Health Preserving Corsets and believe them to be the least injurious to the wearer of any Corset I have seen.

A J Baxter M D

CHICAGO, October 27, 1880.

I do not advise any woman to wear a corset, but if she WILL do so—and she generally will—I advise her to use one of Ball's Health Preserving Corsets, as it is less likely to do her injury than any with which I am acquainted.

A Reeves Jackson

"EMBROIDERIES."

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.,

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We Open Today,

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In Edgings and Insertions to match. New patterns.

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To which attention is called, as well as to

Special Bargains

IN

Fancy Tidies!

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING.

The City Council of the City of Des Moines, Ia., will receive sealed proposals until 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, Feb. 25, 1882, for curbing, guttering, and paving the following named streets and portions of streets—to-wit:

1st. Court-av., from the west end of Court-av. bridge west to the west line of Fifth-st., about 1,500 feet.

2d. Walnut-st., from the west end of Walnut-st. bridge west to the centre of Eighth-st., about 2,450 feet.

3d. Walnut-st., from the centre of West Eighth-st. west to the centre of Twelfth-st., about 1,460 feet.

4th. Locust-st., from the centre of Second-st. to the centre of West Eighth-st., about 3,000 feet.

5th. West Second-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Vine-st., except the intersections of Court-av. and Walnut-st., about 1,170 feet.

6th. West Third-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Market-st., excluding the intersections of Walnut-st. and Court-av., about 1,550 feet.

7th. West Fourth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Market-st., excluding the block between Court-av. and Vine-st., and the intersections of Walnut-st. and Court-av., about 1,170 feet.

8th. West Fifth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Vine-st., excluding the intersections of Walnut-st. and Court-av., about 1,170 feet.

9th. West Sixth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Mulberry-st., excluding the intersection of Walnut-st., about 600 feet.

10th. East Fifth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. to the north line of Walnut-st., about 300 feet.

11th. East Locust-st., from the centre of Fifth-st. east to the centre of Sixth-st., about 300 feet.

12th. East Sixth-st., from the north line of Locust-st. north to the south line of Sycamore-st., about 380 feet.

All bids must be addressed to W. D. Christy, City Clerk, and in addition to the Clerk's address, they must have written thereon the words, "Proposals for Paving."

All bids must be accompanied, in a separate envelope addressed to the Clerk, with a bond to the City of Des Moines, in a penal sum equal to 10 per cent of the entire cost of the work computed on the basis of the bid, conditioned that the contractor named therein shall, in case the work is awarded to him, within ten days enter into contract with the city, and faithfully execute and perform the same within the time and for the price named.

Said bonds, in addition to being signed by the bidder, must also be signed by two or more responsible persons, who are residents of Polk County, Iowa, and acceptable to the City Council.

Bids will be received for the various kinds of pavement, but they must be on the basis of the plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office, and which will be furnished on application.

Bids will be received for curbing and paving separately, and [illegible].

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. D. CHRISTY, City Clerk.

THE

Chicago National Bank

Southwest Corner of Dearborn & Madison Streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. ADSIT, LEVI ROSENFELD,
F. MADLENER, J. R. WALSH,
ADOLPH LOEB, H. H. NASH,
ANDREW McNALLY,

OFFICERS:

J. R. WALSH, Pres't.
J. M. ADSIT, Vice-Pres't.
H. H. NASH, Cashier.
J. M. ADSIT, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and others respectfully solicited. The banking business of Mr. J. M. Adsit, established in Chicago more than thirty years ago, has been transferred to this Bank.

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During January all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

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GERMICIDE

MAINTAINS

PURE AIR

In the house by destroying the deleterious gases arising from the SEWER or from any putrescent substances.

Every house should have one of these machines placed in the water closet, especially if there are cases of sickness in the house or neighborhood.

Order one placed on trial by postal card to THE GERMICIDE CO. OF ILL., 305 Wabash-av.

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VACCINE VIRUS,

Prepared for J. WYETH & BRO., Philadelphia, received daily by

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists,

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VACCINE VIRUS. Fresh Daily from the Best Farms. Buck & Rayner, DRUGGISTS, CHICAGO.

Fruit Delicious and reliable baskets of assorted Fruits, $1 to $5. Always an acceptable present. Delivered in city or safely expressed all parts of the U. S. TAYLOR FINE FRUITS, Both telephones. 3 Clark.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cans. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co. Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 148 and 150 Madison-st.

TAILORS' SHEARS Of all kinds, styles, and sizes and of the leading standard makes. Every pair warranted. Repairing and sharpening Shears and Scissors a specialty. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Know all by these presents that the copartnership heretofore existing in firm of Ekstrom & Johnson has, by mutual consent, been dissolved and Matthew Johnson will continue the business, and all accounts due to said firm must be paid to said Matthew Johnson.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. B. NELSON retires from our firm dating from January 1, 1882.

Mr. EDWARD T. BLAIR has been admitted a partner in our firm from the same date.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe, and Sure Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
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3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
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9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case or single Vial free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton-st., New York.

THE CHILIAN AFFAIR

President Arthur Extremely Anxious Over the South American Situation.

No Word Received in Response to Trescott's New Instructions.

Fears that They Have Miscarried and Thus Hastened Hostilities.

An Interview with Ex-Secretary Blaine on the Diplomatic Complication.

Fearless Defense of His Action While Secretary of State.

No Instructions Ever Given by Him Without the Entire Approval of the President.

He Predicts Dire Disaster to the Commercial Interests of the United States,

And Pronounces the Spoliation of Peru as Cruel as Was the Partition of Poland.

Hurlbut May Be Requested to Explain Some Curious Passages in His Letters.

ANXIETY.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—There is still much concern felt by the President and the Secretary of State over the immediate result of Mr. Trescott's action in South America. Up to yesterday no replies had been received from him acknowledging the receipt of the two telegrams of Jan. 3 and Jan. 4, which were dispatched by way of Europe, and which were designed to show him that a complete change of policy had been adopted by the President. These telegrams were sent as

MOST URGENT MATTER,

and every precaution taken to insure their prompt forwarding and delivery. The days succeeding the sending of these telegrams were days of grave anxiety. At the end of the 4th, no reply having been received, the Secretary of State sought a personal interview with the Chilian Minister here, the object of which was to impress upon him, in an informal talk, the fact that the President had no policy in regard to the pending troubles between Chili and Peru beyond a desire to exercise the good offices of the United States, impartially and in the most friendly spirit, toward both nations, and solely for the purpose of

BRINGING ABOUT PEACE.

Both the President and the Secretary of State, after carefully examining the instructions to Mr. Trescott, were impressed with the belief that, if they were executed in the temper in which they were written, we were on the threshold of a war with Chili. They further believed that only by prompt and decided action could trouble be avoided. The frank conference with the Chilian Minister was for the purpose of adding greater certainty to the desired avoidance of the first stages of trouble. The anxiety now is lest Mr. Trescott, before he receives the new advices sent him, may have taken some step under his first instructions which will lead to an open rupture of diplomatic relations. The serious results of such a misfortune have been in some degree escaped, it is believed, by the wide publication of

THIS GOVERNMENT'S REAL MOTIVE AND PURPOSE,

as shown in the recent instructions, and by the conference with the Chilian Minister, at which a good understanding was reached. The President would in any event have made known his change in policy, but it was felt that it should be much less embarrassing to announce it before trouble had actually arisen and become publicly known. It is not yet certain that difficulties have not already arisen, as those portions of Mr. Trescott's last dispatch not fully deciphered are of a character to create much uneasiness, and there will be great relief here when it becomes officially known that Mr. Trescott has received and begun to act under his new instructions.

BLAINE.

HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO TRESCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 29.—The *Post* tomorrow will have an interview with ex-Secretary Blaine upon the subject of the diplomatic correspondence relating to Chili and Peru. The Secretary says the statement published that the instructions to Mr. Trescott signed by him had been drafted and committed to Trescott without the knowledge of the President has absolutely no foundation in truth. The instructions were not only talked over fully with the President, but when written were twice read to him for criticism and change. "I have the original draft in my possession, with the modifications desired by the President clearly noted. It is inconceivable that an extraordinary mission, important enough to be mentioned in the annual message to Congress, could be allowed to leave the country without the President's knowing the instructions by which its action should be governed. No friend of the President could possibly make that suggestion, and on his behalf I repel it. The President specifically referred in his message to the instructions given Mr. Trescott, and besides, what possible interest could I have myself in sending an instruction without the full knowledge of the President? I was to leave the department in a fortnight, and I would naturally take care not to send an instruction merely to have it revoked. In addition to all other considerations, I had no desire to send Mr. Trescott on

A FOOL'S ERRAND."

"How do you account for the change of policy?"

"That is none of my business. It is an undoubted right of the President, as it is of a private citizen, to change his mind. Either President Garfield or President Arthur saw every dispatch of importance that was sent, and no step was taken without the full concurrence and approval of the Executive. During the late President's illness no dispatch of any special moment was sent either to Peru or Chili. The dates will show that. I have seen no reason to change my mind as to the wisdom of the course marked out. Time, reflection, and development of events have all the more strongly confirmed me, and I fear that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the South Pacific coast."

The ex-Secretary was asked what he meant by the expression "a fool's errand," and he answered:

"I mean that there seems no possible need of Mr. Trescott being in Chili if he is simply there to be a helpless witness of the utter spoliation of Peru. That could have taken place without the presence of a special Envoy of the United States, who, forbidden to protest, actually appears as aiding and abetting the spoliation.

WHAT I MEAN BY SPOLIATION

appears plainly enough from Trescott's original dispatch, published in the Saturday morning papers. He says Chili demands the absolute cession of the entire Province of Tarapaca, and, besides that, $20,000,000 in money, payable in sixteen years, during which time Arica is to be occupied by Chili, and if $20,000,000 is not paid Arica is to be absolutely annexed to Chili. Besides all this, Chili appropriates the guano deposits of the Lobos Islands. Mr. Trescott adds that, if Peru refuses these conditions, Chili will then decline further mediation of the United States. In other words, Chili is willing and glad to accept the mediation of the United States if that mediation can be used to induce Peru to submit quietly to destruction. But, if the United States special Envoy cannot be used for that end, Chili will have no more to do with him, and he can pack up and come home in a meek and lowly frame of mind that would befit such a returning journey. The demand of Chili is equivalent to the destruction of Peru, for the reason that it takes from the latter country the great body of her guano and all her nitrate beds, and thus

DEPRIVES HER OF HER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

What Chili is taking from Peru is relatively a far greater loss to Peru than the loss of the eleven seceding States would have been to the American Union—far greater than that, greater indeed than if the Pacific Coast had joined the Rebellion and gone out forever. That would have taken all the cotton-lands, all the sugar-lands, and all the precious mineral-lands from the United States, and would have destroyed our power and our very existence. Precisely that fate is to be inflicted on Peru; and Chili now permits the United States to mediate only on condition that she will promote this wholesale destruction of a friendly Republic—a destruction as complete and as cruel as the partition of Poland."

AN EXPLANATION.

WHY THE NAMES WERE ERASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The reasons given by the Secretary of State for erasing the names of all prominent persons from Mr. Shiperd's papers in regard to the Peruvian Company are thus stated in the message of the President transmitting the papers to the Senate:

> In many cases asterisks stand in place of names. In some instances this has been done because, in the judgment of the President, it would have been incompatible with the public interests to disclose the names of representatives of foreign Governments. In other cases this has been done because the names of persons have been given in papers written by persons holding no official position, and without, so far as appears from the files of the Department of State, any sufficient authority on the part of the writers to use such names. Such official papers themselves are, nevertheless, sent because they seem to come within the call of the Senate, having been received by persons holding official position under this department.

The President is ready to send the names to Congress if they are demanded after this explanation, and they probably will be.

HURLBUT.

THE FUTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The correspondence relating to Chili and Peru is likely to be a leading topic at Washington for a long period, and there are even intimations that Mr. Hurlbut, who has been recalled, may be summoned before a Congressional committee and requested to give some detailed explanation of the many curious passages in the letters between him and Mr. Shipperd, the *Mulberry Sellers* of the grand consolidated South American empire grabbing scheme. This vast mass of correspondence is still in manuscript, and it is with difficulty that an intelligent view of its purport can be gathered. Enough is known, however, to make it pretty certain that a good deal more remains to be known. As for Mr. Blaine's relations to the matter, he is reported as

FEELING SENSITIVE AT THE CRITICISMS

in some portions of the press, and will take early occasion to explain in an address to the American people, in a public speech, or in some similar manner, the motives which actuated him in entering upon this new foreign policy, as well as the respect in which he considers that the public have misinterpreted that policy. He has come to this action, it is said, after consulting with his friends. Chicago, it appears, was not to be forgotten either by Mr. Shipperd or Mr. Hurlbut, as the following letter, extracted from the voluminous mass, will show:

MR. SHIPPERD TO MR. HURLBUT.

NO. 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK, June 2, 1881.—DEAR SIR: I have recently written to my trusted friend and former counsel, inclosing him our pamphlet, and asking his advice concerning the distribution of the Chicago allotment of stock. He is of the well-known family of ——, of the International Bank, and is the counsel of the bank. He can give you accurate and ample information concerning me personally and my business record, and I shall be glad to have you question him as freely as you desire. Our special relations were terminated several years ago, and he ought to speak impartially now. Yours truly, JACOB A. SHIPPERD.

Gen. Hurlburt, Belvidere, Ill.

MEMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT LEGATIONS

are naturally discussing the subject, and as a rule are disposed to the opinion that the policy marked out by Mr. Blaine while Secretary of State was too rash, dangerous, and aggressive, and likely to bring the United States into difficulty. Some of them compare it to the imperial policy of Beaconsfield, which, they say, if it had not been abandoned by the British Government, would have involved that country in serious European complications, which were not desired, and for which Great Britain may not be prepared.

SENATOR BLAIR.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE PERUVIAN COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, finds himself in a very embarrassing position in relation to the matter of the Peruvian Company. A personal explanation is expected from him in a few days. His name seems to have been overlooked by the clerks in the State Department who went through the papers in relation to the Peruvian Company after they had been prepared for the Senate, and erased the names given in Mr. Shipperd's letter as those interested in the company. At any rate, Senator Blair's name was not erased, but stands in connection with Mr. Shipperd's business in Washington. Mr. Blair says he has not yet decided whether he will make a public statement, but his friends expect it. There is general interest felt in regard to it, as he is supposed to have been one of the most active of the Washington attorneys of the company.

CHILI AND PERU.

MINISTER KILPATRICK TO SECRETARY BLAINE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, SANTIAGO, Chili, Dec. 2, 1881.—SIR: Had I been able I would at the time the Government of Chili determined to arrest and suspend the functions of the Government of Calderon have given you the reasons, as they are placed in my possession by the Secretary of State, and everything done to preserve good faith as to promises made me here on the part of the Government. But for four months I have been very ill, for the last two months at the point of death, unable even to write my own name. I am now just able to sit up, and for your information and on behalf of the honor and good faith of Chili I make this brief statement. Chili guaranteed through me to demand no annexation of territory from Peru as an absolute condition of peace. This was done at your request. She agreed to demand no territory if security for future peace and safety and satisfactory indemnification could be secured otherwise; and in no case to annex territory save where a large majority of the actual residents were citizens of Chili and foreigners. She agreed to build up and strengthen the Government of Calderon if possible, and, if possible, to make it respectable, constitutional, stable—a Government with which she could treat for peace. These pledges were made in good faith, and would have been fulfilled,

BUT OUR NEW MINISTER AT LIMA ARRIVED.

Whether true or false, he has the reputation of having impressed the Government of Calderon and the people of Peru with the idea that the Government of the United States would not permit annexation of Peruvian territory to Chili under any circumstances.

This was published and talked of. He himself emphasized this in his letter to the Government of Pierola. He next sent messages to the Argentine Republic, urging them to send a Minister at once to check the power of Chili. The whole power of Calderon, befriended and sustained by Chili, changed, and he is openly accused now by the Government of Chili of having, without authority, flooded the country with his own paper currency, of having gathered and collected arms, and of organizing secret forces, and finally of having placed himself in communication with the belligerent forces of Pierola, Montero, and Solar, and the Government of Bolivia, still in open arms against Chili, now threatening her outposts and cutting from time to time her lines of communication. And so far had he succeeded that the Department of Arequipa had proclaimed for him, a promise made on the part of our own Minister at Lima to the said belligerents, that the Government of the United States would forcibly resist the disintegration of Peru, and had determined to maintain and sustain the Government of President Calderon.

These are the facts as given to me by the Administration here to justify them in the course they have pursued.

RESENTMENT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The arrival of your messenger with special and unknown instructions is beginning to create an excitement here and a resentment against the United States that will not be easily calmed. Chili has looked upon our country as its greatest friend, has been willing to make many sacrifices to comply with your requests, but now, in view of the course pursued at Lima, the threatening claims of some great Peruvian company professing to be backed by the department at Washington, of which I send you a copy marked "A," is creating an alarm and excitement here such as has never existed in Chili. I should like to give you details, but I am unable from extreme weakness to dictate another sentence. Yours truly, J. KILPATRICK.

SECRETARY BLAINE TO MINISTER HURLBUT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1881.—*Stephen A. Hurlbut, Esq., etc., Lima.*—SIR: Your No. 25 of the 2d ult. in relation to the Cochet claim has been lately received. I have pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your course as detailed therein with regard to Mr. Shipperd's advocacy of that claim, and especially your action in sending hither the correspondence in the case. The inclosed copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Shipperd shows that I entertain a no less decided opinion than you have held as to the indecency and dishonor of his attempts to influence diplomatic consideration of this claim. Perhaps I should mitigate somewhat the severity of my language, in view of the possible fact pertinently suggested by you, that Mr. Shipperd is not wholly in his right mind. In a late instruction I referred to the Peruvian Company as composed of reputable gentlemen in New York. I am led now to believe that the eminent New York gentlemen claimed to be associated in the company are as ignorant of the use of their names as I have been of the remarkable and absurd statements which Mr. Shipperd attributes to me in his letters to you. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

MINISTER BLAINE TO MR. SHIPPERD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1881.—*Jacob R. Shipperd, Esq., New York*—SIR: Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, our Minister to Peru, acting with perfect official propriety, returns to the State Department the letters you have addressed to him in regard to claims against that Government in which you profess to have an interest. During the first interview you had with me in August last, I advised you that it was not proper for you to correspond with an American Minister in regard to private claims, and that the necessities and courtesis of the situation required a Minister to give attention only to such private interest as were submitted to his attention with the sanction and the responsibility of the department. You indicated your recognition of the fitness of this rule and your intention of complying with it, and you mentioned the names of several distinguished lawyers, well known to the country, who would soon proceed to Peru as the representatives of your claims. I promptly gave you the assurance that if any one of the eminent gentlemen named by you should go to Lima on any professional business he could rely on the courteous attentions and kindly offices of the American Minister in his aid. Quoting confidently as you did the alleged opinion of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Evarts, as to the validity and value of the Cochet claim which you presented, I told you that I would instruct Gen. Hurlbut to examine into its character and make report thereon to me, which duty he faithfully performed. Beyond this you had no right to demand or expect any aid from the State Department, and your holding a private correspondence with Gen. Hurlbut was a gross infraction of every rule of propriety. Nothing could more rapidly tend to destroy the character and influence of an American Mission in any foreign country than to have it suspected that it was entertaining and manipulating private claims against that country aside from instructions of his Government.

I have thus far spoken only of your violation of the rules of propriety. I wish for your sake I could stop there. But in one of your letters you deliberately make an improper and unlawful proposition to Gen. Hurlbut, offering, as you do, to place a large interest in your claim subject to his control—in effect offering him a bribe with scarcely an attempt at disguise. For this offense I deem it my duty to advise you that you can no longer appear as an attorney in any case before the State Department. I shall submit your correspondence to the President with the view of determining whether further notice should be taken of your offense by the Attorney-General. The only palliation or excuse I can find in your correspondence is in its extravagant and extraordinary tone, from which it would appear that you are actually unable to take a sensible and rational view of the claim in which you imagine that you possess so many hundreds of millions of dollars. As your correspondence in almost every line seems to be that of a man laboring under a delusion, I am inclined to believe that you may not have properly weighed, and therefore are not morally responsible for, the improper proposals you have made. I am the more disposed to this view from your inexcusable folly in writing lengthy letters to Gen. Hurlbut informing him of the views of the State Department in regard to your claims. The business of the State Department is to communicate its own views to United States Ministers abroad, and your assuming to give any assistance on the subject would have been a piece of presumption, even had you written the truth. But under some indefinable hallucination you communicated as the views of the department these extravagant and absurd stories, which, as I have recently learned, you have been talking to every man that would listen.

I find further evidence of your delusion in the list of names you give as being already associated, or about to be associated, with you in the prosecution of these claims. Your list embraces the names of some forty or fifty of the most eminent capitalists of New York, and among your alleged attorneys are some of the most distinguished of the American bar. I shall be surprised to find that any one of these gentlemen ever authorized you to use his name any more than I authorized you to present your claim to Gen. Hurlbut.

I have written at this length in order that you might be made acquainted with the reasons which may induce the Government to restrain from prosecuting you for an attempt to bribe a public official as it might otherwise consider it to be its duty. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

DAKOTA.

The Wheat Lands of the Missouri Slope.

BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Commerce tonight voted $10,000 towards advertising the vast wheat lands of the Missouri slope. A Chamber of Commerce edition of the Bismarck *Tribune* of 30,000 copies will be used.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—Mayor Brown will appoint G. H. Benzenberg, Assistant City Engineer, to the position of Chief Engineer, to succeed Moses Lane.

WASHINGTON.

Reasons by Shoestring Chalmers Why He Should Not Be Bounced.

Suspicions that Bailey's Contest Against Barber Was Prompted by Greed.

How a Tennessee Congressman Proposes to Pare Down Salaries.

Sherman Confident of the Passage of His Three Per Cent Bill.

A Spirited Debate Expected Over the Amendment of Senator Vest.

Protectionists Disagree as to the Tariff Bill of the Future.

General Belief Among Lawyers that Guiteau Will Be Refused a New Trial.

A Disposition Manifested on All Sides to Treat the Mormon Question with Fairness.

CONTESTS.

LYNCH VS. CHALMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Congressman Chalmers, of the "shoestring" district of Mississippi, who holds his seat in the House on the prima-facie certificate of the Governor, and not because he was honestly elected, has filed an exception to the additional testimony offered by his contestant, John R. Lynch, before the House Committee on Elections. Chalmers, it will be remembered, claimed his election on the alleged irregularity of the tickets of Mr. Lynch, his Republican opponent. A printer's dash, such as is commonly used in almost every newspaper and in nearly every pamphlet as a punctuation mark, was placed upon Lynch's ticket to separate the name of the Republican candidate from the names of Electors of President and Vice-President. This dash could not be seen from the reverse side of the ticket, which was printed upon heavy paper, and

ABUNDANT EVIDENCE

has been adduced that Mr. Lynch, in making the contract for the printing of his tickets, was particularly anxious to have them strictly in accordance with law. The Commissioners of Election threw out the votes cast for Lynch on the technical objection raised by Chalmers, and reversed the very large majority which Lynch received. Chalmers now makes the point, in furtherance of his determination to hold the seat, that there is no such officer as Chief Supervisor of Elections for either the Northern or the Southern District of Mississippi known to the laws of the United States, authorized to make return of votes cast for Representatives in Congress. He says there is no law authorizing the Supervisor of Elections to make reports of elections in any city outside of 20,000 inhabitants; that the reports presented by Lynch are not signed by both Supervisors at each precinct; that there is no evidence that the parties signing these reports were in fact appointed United States Supervisors; and he objects further to them because the reports were not presented as an exhibit to the contestant's deposition when taken, and were gathered up and filed long after the time for taking testimony in the case.

BAILEY VS. BARBER.

The testimony in the contested election case of Bailey vs. Barber, from the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, has been printed for the use of the Committee on Elections. The weakness of the contestant's position is such that the case will never receive the serious consideration of the House, and it is suspected that the principal object Mr. Bailey had in view of opposing Mr. Barber's election was to secure the emoluments which are usually given to disappointed contestants. Barber received 15,599 votes against 9,170 votes cast for Bailey. Bailey claims that Barber, at the time of his election, was ineligible, not being a bona-fide resident or inhabitant of Virginia, and in a general way alleges that at several voting-precincts large numbers of persons were allowed to vote for him who had not paid the capitation tax required by the law of Virginia; that at several voting-precincts of the district out of Alexandria

ILLEGAL VOTES WERE RECEIVED

from persons not residents of the State, and counted for Barber. He avers that large numbers of lawful voters were prohibited from voting or had their votes rejected, which, had they been received, would have been cast for the contestant. Bailey's mode of contest does not conform to the requirements of law in such cases provided. It neither specifies the number nor the names of the persons who, not being qualified voters, were allowed to vote, nor is any precinct specified where any of the frauds or abuses complained of were practiced. Barber, in response, says that he was eligible and qualified to be a Representative, having been born in Virginia, always remained a citizen thereof, and never was a citizen of any other district, State, or Territory. He denies Bailey's charges in toto, and says he cannot be justly or legally called to defend a contest so illegally constituted and so vaguely propounded.

SALARIES.

A BILL FOR THEIR REDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Congressman Warner, of Tennessee, having been suddenly impressed since the Republicans came into power with the necessity for reducing the salaries of officeholders, has introduced into the House a bill to accomplish his purpose. He proposes that the President hereafter shall draw $30,000, instead of $50,000. The salaries of the seven members of the Cabinet he proposes to reduce to $7,000 per annum from $8,000. His bill provides that the Assistant Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior shall each receive $3,000, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury $4,000 per annum.

THE SALARY OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

he would reduce from $8,000 to $7,000 per annum. The compensation of Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress he thinks should be $4,000 instead of $5,000. He proposes to cut down the salaries of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from $10,000 to $9,000 each, and the salary of the Chief Justice from $10,500 to $9,500. He is particular, however, that the act shall not apply to the mileage of Senators and Representatives, nor to the $125 for stationery, nor to the franking privilege as now fixed by law, but to these annual salaries alone.

SHERMAN.

HE IS CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Senator Sherman, to a friend who called upon him today, expressed himself as much more confident of passing his Three Per Cent bill than the opponents of that measure think he is warranted in doing. He admitted that he was not only pretty certain that nearly all the Democrats would vote against it, but that the four Republican Senators who thus far have voted against it will be likely to do so upon the final passage of the bill; but Mr. Sherman expressed

LESS CONCERN AS TO THE SUCCESS OF THE MEASURE

than he did that the Democrats as a party should put themselves on record against the Three Per Cent bill. He said that to do so would be to declare themselves against National banks, and that it would be a very serious blow to the Democratic party to commit itself to such a proposition. With respect to the existing National banking system, Mr. Sherman considered that this system was so popular with the people that no party could safely place itself in opposition to it. As for the Vest amendment, he regarded that as the most

ABSURD DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEBATE.

It would, for instance, compel the Manhattan Bank of New York City, which is controlled entirely by Democrats and has no circulation, and consequently no bonds deposited as security for circulation, to invest a large amount, possibly a million dollars, in United States bonds, and to lock them up—a proceeding which Mr. Sherman thought would be not only inconsistent but abhorrent to the Democratic mind. There are no indications when the debate will end in the Senate, but Mr. Sherman gives the assurance that a vote shall not be dodged, and that the measure will be brought as the regular order of business from day to day until it shall be disposed of.

THE FUNDING BILL.

A SHARP AND SPIRITED DEBATE EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The debate in the Senate tomorrow on the Vest or Carlisle amendment to the pending Funding bill will doubtless be sharp and spirited. Senator Hawley's characterization of the amendment as "Communistic legislation" and "monstrous and ridiculous" will call forth spirited replies. The contest is the repitition of the old story of last session. The opponents of the Carlisle amendment are indulging in the same misrepresentations of the meaning and effect of the proposed legislation. On Friday Gen. Hawley declared that the fourth section of the act of 1864, which the Carlisle amendment proposes to repeal, was enacted in the interest of banks that were closing up business. This is

A MISSTATEMENT.

The repeal of the section referred to would not in the least interfere with the liquidation of banks. It would simply deprive them of the power now given them by the section to surrender their circulation suddenly, as when last spring they retired nearly $19,000,000 within fifteen days. This is the power which Treasurer Gilfillan in his last report refers to as "wrong in principle, unnecessary, and dangerous." The other feature of the Carlisle amendment which is loudly denounced is the clause reënacting Secs. 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, which reenactment would compel the banks to keep on deposit bonds equal to one-third of their capital.

THE QUESTION OF THE REPEAL

of those sections came before Congress. It was practically effected by an opinion delivered under peculiar and suspicious circumstances by the Attorney-General declaring that certain parts of the sections were inconsistent with certain provisions of the act of 1874. Some of the best lawyers in Congress contend that the Attorney-General's opinion was wholly unjustifiable. Those who oppose the reënactment of those sections do not agree in their arguments. Sherman claims that it would drive from business the large banks of the cities which have little or no circulation. Allison claims that to compel the banks to hold or deposit bonds equal to one-third their capital would

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEW AND GROWING COMMUNITIES

where new banks are organizing, and he claims further that the reënactment of the sections in question could not be made retroactive. In the latter case Sherman's opposition falls to the ground, but the law now requires all banks, whether having circulation or not, to keep on deposit $50,000,000 in bonds, hence in no event would there be any discrimination against new banks organizing with even $150,000 of capital. The contest in the Senate is becoming interesting and important as bearing on the financial legislation of the near future.

TARIFF.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Ways and Means Committee has not yet considered the tariff question. The sub-committee, to which the subject of the Tariff Commission has been referred, has held some meetings, but the interchange of views is not sufficient to enable one to form an opinion as to the probable decision of the sub-committee, much less is it possible to indicate what the views of the whole committee will be. The only action taken by the committee on any general tariff matter relates to hoop-iron and cotton ties, and to these there certainly is not unanimity of opinion among the tariff men. The report of the committee upon hoop-iron will soon be submitted to the House. It is substantially the report of the committee of the last Congress, but, although

THERE HAVE BEEN NO DECLARATIONS

on the part of any considerable number of the members of the committee, those who are in position to know express the opinion that ultimately the committee will report a general tariff bill. Of course that bill will be strongly protective, but some of the protectionists upon the committee are known to favor a partial revision of the tariff and the arrangement of the schedule upon a more symmetrical and equitable plan. The sub-committee, which has the various bills proposing a redution of the whisky tax before it, has taken no action, nor has it formally considered the subject. The sub-committee seems to be disposed to await the action of the sub-committee on the tariff before determining the proper course to pursue, with regard to a reduction of taxation upon distilled spirits.

THE ASSASIN.

WHAT THE LAWYERS THINK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—There is general agreement among members of the bar that the motion for a new trial of the assasin will be promptly refused. The District-Attorney will submit little in opposition beyond some evidence showing the character of the detective, Snyder, who has set up the story that the jury read newspapers. This he based upon the declaration that he found one, which he produces, in one of the jurors' rooms. His being there during their absence is of itself sufficiently suspicious, but the handwriting of the names of three jurors on the margin of the newspaper is still more suspicious. Three names appear there. While there has been an apparent effort to imitate the signatures of these men, it is very clear that each of the names was

WRITTEN BY THE SAME HAND.

One of them is spelled wrong. Evidence will be submitted by the District Attorney to show that Snyder was on one occasion bound over to the grand jury by the Police Court for obtaining $300 on a forged dispatch. He was also charged at the same time with stealing a letter. He has been engaged in furnishing testimony to both sides in the Christiancy case, and altogether his affidavit is held to be utterly worthless. The jurors all declare that they did not read a newspaper during the trial. The sentence is expected by Saturday. In order to meet the contingency of the April term of the court running to the last day of May, Col. Corkhill has decided to asked to have the day of execution fixed for Friday, June 30. This will in any event fall within the provision of the law which prohibits an execution until thirty days after the expiration of the term of court next succeeding the one at which conviction takes place.

PUBLIC LANDS.

THE NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE IN THE LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—It is probable that before Congress adjourns some action will be taken looking to a change in the land system of the United States. In three reports made to Congress by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, in 1875-'76-'77, that body was informed that the Preemption and Homestead laws were not applicable to the vast tract of land lying west of the 100th meridian. That region of country being arid, and requiring water for its reclamation, cannot readily be disposed of in tracts of 160 acres. It is proposed by certain Eastern gentlemen, who doubtless have large capital at their disposal, to have the arid lands

SOLD IN LARGE BODIES

and for the best possible price to any one desiring to purchase. Mr. Belford, of Colorado, foreseeing that a change in our land laws is necessary, has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease them in tracts of 5,000 acres, and for a period of ten years. His bill was discussed at the last meeting of the Committee on Public Lands, and will come up at the next meeting. From what was said it is evident that the Eastern members will oppose the leasing of the land, and insist on selling it.

The advocates of both theories concede that a change is necessary. When the bill comes up in the House for action it will occasion a debate that will call the attention of the country to the necessity of adopting some system that will make the arid wastes of the West suitable for human habitation.

NOMINATIONS.

A BATCH TO BE SENT IN THIS WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—There are indications that President Arthur will send in a good many nominations to the Senate during the coming week—diplomatic, consular, postal, and revenue. Some of these appointments will be to fill vacancies that have existed for several weeks the terms of the last incumbents having expired; but the President wisely determined that he would not act hastily. Officeseekers have been required to file their petitions at the departments, from which each "case" has been

SENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE,

when asked for, with a careful brief of the accompanying recommendations. These briefs the President carefully examines himself, and he sometimes desires more light on a case, which he obtains by consulting with the Senators from the State and the Representative from the district in which the position is located. Generally, when the member of Congress from a district is a Republican, his recommendations for postal appointments are followed, although under this rule several worthy Postmasters have been turned out to make room for the workers or their friends who helped to elect the present member.

THE MORMONS.

SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF GIVING THEM A FAIR SHOW.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—I have conversed with no one here—Senators, Representatives, members of the Cabinet, or any one from Utah—who evinces the slightest disposition of unfairness towards the Mormons. At past sessions of Congress there has been a great deal visible of that intense bitterness of personal feeling which did more harm than good to those opposed to the Theocracy in Utah. There was some degree of excuse for that feeling, arising, in most cases, from personal injuries received at the hands of the Mormons, or from the ambition of contestants craving after the Delegate's chair. On this occasion the "Utah Question" is approached from National considerations, and it is presumed that whatever measures may be adopted they will be such as to reflect credit upon our lawmakers in doing the greatest good with the least possible wrong. The Mormons themselves have anticipated such a day as this, for they fully realized that no great nation could endure calmly for any great length of time

THE DEFIANCE OF A MERE HANDFUL OF PERSONS,

however sincere they might claim to be, when their actions were in hostility to the Government affording them protection. They have for years expected a settlement of this character, and, if the truth were told, the intelligent portion of Utah desire a conclusion now, rather than any delay to a future time. They have had nothing but worry and uncertainty from almost the beginning, and "a rest" is very desirable. It need not be expected that the leaders will acknowledge that much; but they will find proper excuses, when the time comes, to accept the inevitable.

There are many very amusing incidents in the history of the Mormon leaders illustrative of the facility with which the heavens accommodate themselves to worldly necessity. So the Government need never calculate upon any determined action on the part of Congress will be met with forcible resistance on their part. Congress has but to advance earnestly, and the Mormons will as earnestly retire and yield to the requirements of the law. If they can find an equivocal sentence or word in a statute they will make the most of that, and

TWIST AND TURN EVERYTHING IN THEIR OWN FAVOR.

The evident meaning, purpose and intent of the written law is nothing to them when against them; all they seek for, and they do it with microscopic penetration, is "a flaw," and Congress has hitherto been singularly kind and beneficent to them in this direction. But when there is no loop-hole to get out through, the heavens immediately come to their aid with the consolation that "the Lord" is not quite ready to destroy the Nation, and the "disciples" must cultivate patience and "wait a little longer." That is very kind!

Smith, the founder of Mormonism, was a big-hearted fellow, and the very antipodes of what modern notions work into the character of ancient prophets. There was nothing of the recluse or hermit about him: he had no hankering after the wilderness-life—*a la* John the Baptist, and had no education to enable him to plagiarize Moses. Taking him all in all, he loved the world he lived in more than he cared for "the world to come." In its broadest application he was

A MAN OF THE WORLD,

and exceedingly human at that. His religious experiences in boyhood, as set forth by his friends, were dreamy things, which he could not understand; but, with the assistance of his family relations and a few better educated aspirants for heavenly honors, he began to gather up the idea that there was the stuff in him to make himself somebody in the world, and he liked the thought and nursed it. "The old Adam" was, however, strongly intrenched in his physique, and he was at times alarmingly more Smith than prophet. He aspired to be a banker and bursted, getting out of town between two days. His style of banking was more prophetish than commercial, and he could have been grandly successful if depositors had never called for their money; but, not anticipating that contingency, he had to "git up and git," and raised the cry of "bitter persecution." His brief career was full of incidents, and so have been the lives of his successors, and so devoid of moral and religious complexion that Congress should not consider for an instant that which the Mormon representatives here are

TRYING TO IMPRESS UPON EVERYBODY—

that their institution in the Rocky Mountains is a Christian Church. The assumption is all a farce and a very stupid one.

In referring to Smith and Young, the present Utah can be understood in its true light, and can be intelligently dealt with, as it deserves. In no other way can "the Utah difficulty" ever be settled. It has been an open disgrace to this Nation for thirty years, and, like every mixture of fanaticism, ambition, and lust, it grows upon what it feeds, and what might have been prevented in the beginning, or easily checked soon after, is developing into a formidable organization that only wants age to be defiant and rebellious.

When the defunct prophet-banker fled from Ohio to Missouri, he gathered together all the able-bodied Mormons in the States—a mere handful—and, armed to the best of their ability, led them onward by revelation to contend with the Missourians who had "persecuted" the Saints! After

A LONG, TEDIOUS OVERLAND TRAMP

of several weeks' duration, when they came near enough to the enemy, and the latter was watching and ready for them, the Lord accommodated Smith with a revelation to inform "the brethren" that he had never been in earnest on the fight; but had just brought them from their homes and given them a nice promenade of a few hundred miles "to test them," and find out to his own satisfaction that they could be relied upon, and now they might return home again to their wives, children, and mothers! On just such stuff have the poor dupes been nurtured. The Missourians, taking no stock in the revelations that gathered and dispersed "the camp of Zion," saw clearly enough, however, that in Mormonism there was an element to be dreaded, and, soon after the episode above narrated, Smith and other prominent leaders were cast into prison and the whole society driven from the State by order of the Governor. The Mormons were, of course, then "persecuted."

A WORSE EXPERIENCE AWAITED THEM

in Illinois. The prophet became a politician and a Major-General of the militia, and added to these wordly adornments to his celestial calling an expressed willingness to be President of the United States. On the banks of the Mississippi he learned the political value of "a solid vote," and tinkered it off to whoever promised aid to his ambitions—which he had a perfect right to do. The solidity of a revelation vote, however, was a terribly annoying thing to "the other fellow"—trouble followed trouble, and another page of "persecution" awaited the disciples. Smith in stature was tall, handsome, and full of magnetism. It was not astonishing that he swayed into "blind obedience" the great audiences who flocked to hear him on the platform, and it was somewhat pardonable for silly women to fall in love with him. He was "a masher" with a vengeance; married and maiden, young and old, were captivated. At the zenith of his popularity polygamy took its religious shape, and a revelation was asked for and, of course, was had. The heavens are very accommodating—when they want to be. The legal wife had been "rassperated" in her feelings, and

A MESSAGE FROM ON HIGH

was expected to soothe her, but her wrath predominated over her faith at that moment, and "she stuck the revelation in the fire." The revelation, however, by way of caution, had been copied, and that was just as serviceable as the original, and to the trusted ones was handed round. The ambitious and the lecherous got to know it soon enough, but Smith was not going to give the business away; he reserved to himself the right to say who should have "the privilege of basking in that sunshine," and the most highly-favored became the more devoted in their fidelity to him. Dreams, visions, and revelations had brought some very weak, discontented Christians to him. Polygamy was to keep them there bound hand and feet, and from that entanglement there was no deliverance.

The general notions about Deity have usually a moral, elevating character; a sort of increasing mental confidence in a high standard of right, of just and fair dealing among men. Smith had no mental cultivation. His Scriptural reading had been wanderings among the marvelous and the curious in history; pretty much after the fashion of youngsters with a new picturebook he clung to

THAT WHICH PLEASED HIM MOST.

Episodes in the early ages took strong hold of him, and he reveled in the barbarism of nomadic times. To desire and to gratify it was a glorious victory. He had a precedent for everything. Solomon had a regiment of wives and concubines, and David his father was not particular about how he got another man's wife. With a mind thus occupied, and at war with everything and everybody out of his own little world, it was easy for Smith to be independent of Christian opinion and to introduce just what he pleased where he found ready listeners to his prophetic claims.

As a means to an end Smith saw the practical character and advantages to the Church of polygamy. He had fled from Ohio, had been persecuted in Missouri and his followers had been driven from that State, and though "the Lord" had promised a great deal, the Saints had been worsted all the same—they were in the minority. To multiply the flock and increase his strength was now the desideratum. Providence had always been on the side of the heaviest cannon. Christianity was good enough to preach abroad, but at home

PHYSICAL NUMBERS WAS THE ONLY SALVATION.

Apostles and Elders were sent throughout all the States, to the Canadas, and across the Atlantic to drum up recruits and facilitate their emigration. This was a limited assistance only, however good in its way; but there was another and a better way—natural increase. As Bishop Sharp, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, said the other day to an interviewer: "Utah is increasing between 2,000 and 3,000 per annum by immigration, but this bears no proportion to the increase by natural causes." Smith began his polygamous business forty years ago, and Sharp affirms its wonderful success as a "Kingdom-building" institution.

Delegate Cannon and his supporters in the lobbies labor to impress upon Senators and Representatives that this feature of Utah life had its origin in Smith's revelation, and that polygamy is to the Mormons a principle of faith, as binding, soul-saving, and exhalting in a heavenly direction as any other ordinance of his Church. This is their point of resistance; but it is

A FALSE REPRESENTATION OF THE ORIGIN OF POLYGAMY,

and Cannon knows it. This is pressed upon the public mind in order to claim for it a religious status, and thus gain for it all the toleration implied in the Constitution. Smith was running round in Nauvoo with a freedom that cannot be written long before the date of the so-called revelation, and the latter was only asked for and obtained, as before stated, to appease if possible his outraged wife, and to strengthen the weak brethren who had been shaken in their faith by the scandals reported of the prophet's pecadillos and his wild-oats-sowing business. These were the actual circumstances of those times, and all that Cannon says to the contrary is positively untrue.

Among the persons from Utah now here there is an intelligent young man who was born in the Mormon Church who has a budget of information on the ways, means, and crookedness resorted to at the introduction of polygamy. His father was a noted preacher, his mother was at that time a young, attractive, and handsome woman. Smith sent the young apostle to Britain to preach, and during his absence

THE FOUNDER OF MODERN POLYGAMY

made the absent husband's wife acquainted with the new revelation. What he wanted to—say was not successful, and the lady's statement of the interview was bruited about. The prophet acknowledged that he had called, but everything was perfectly proper; nothing unbecoming had been said; but, being seized with a deep interest for the honor of the absent apostle, he had merely "dropped in" to test her fidelity! The believing saints naturally accepted the explanation, and the "grass widow," as such ladies without their lords were usually called, was tabooed by the community for a while; but, as the prophet's zeal for "testing" had not been limited to this particular instance, other ladies had something to say, and "Brother Joseph" got into hot water. The young apostle returned from his mission, believed in his wife's narrative, and arrayed himself against the prophet. For a personal injury—or an intended one—the apostle could not throw off his devotion to the faith which he had sincerely advocated, and so took refuge in the alternative of believing Smith to be "a fallen prophet." Not to be a prophet is no great loss to anybody; but to have been a prophet and to fall from that eminence is very bad business, and for that assertion the apostle was excommunicated, dropped, cut off, and sent to hell.

A WORSE FEATURE THAN EVEN THIS

was the success with which "the Lord" crowned the efforts of His prophet in other directions. He was a law unto himself, and cared for nobody. It is an unquestioned truth that at this time his relations with married women—they were "married to him," while they were actually living in peaceful serenity with their own husbands, sharing their couch as well as their table! Yet Mr. Delegate Cannon wants the people of the United States and the rest of mankind to believe that this beastly relationship had the sanction of Almighty God, and was introduced in the nineteenth century to reform the world, save and elevate man! Nothing but a corrupt and unreflecting mind could associate polygamy with a divine influence in its origin; it was "conceived in sin and born in iniquity," and, in the discharge of its duty to the Nation, Congress is under as great an obligation to close this vile and humiliating disgrace to the country as it was to stamp out slavery.

NOTES.

THE LIBRARY BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Mr. Callaghan, of the Library Committee, still remains here, but will probably return to Chicago tomorrow. He is very confident that the Library bill will pass the Judiciary Committee almost without opposition, unless it shall become complicated with the Lake-Front bill, which of course he fears.

THE SCANDAL ABOUT THE LATE RUSSIAN MINISTER,

Bartholmei, continues. Zarembo, a one-armed soldier, who has just been brought here from Cincinnati on a charge of theft of a clock and some minor articles from Bartholmei's residence, states that he took those articles from the Russian Minister's house, of which he had charge, mainly to save himself from starvation, as the Minister declined to send him any money from Newport, although repeatedly requested to do so. The neighbors of the Russian Minister, including some of the diplomats, confirm Zarembo's story so far as the starving is concerned.

GEN. CARR.

The Secretary of War will undoubtedly order a court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Carr on the charges made by Gen. Wilcox, as the Judge Advocate-General deems that the wisest course.

A NUMBER OF CHICAGO PEOPLE

are here now, including George M. Pullman and wife, John M. Clark, James H. Smith, F. A. Eastman, and Martin Beam.

REPRESENTATIVE DETRICH SMITH,

of Illinois, has ordered 10,000 copies of his speech on silver certificates, to be distributed in the West.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. ROBERT MITCHELL,

of Kansas, were interred in the Congressional Cemetery with military honors.

THE PRESIDENTIAL HOROSCOPE.

The morning *Post* says: "Of a party of five Southern Congressmen assembled last night around the festive board, three predicted that there would be three tickets in the field for President in 1884. That Mr. Blaine would be at the head of an independent party, composed of the conservative men of all ranks, and that he would sweep the South like a tornado."

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, has prepared, under instruction of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, a report on the question at issue between this country and Great Britain with regard to the fisheries growing out of the work of the Halifax Commission. The report will favor giving notice to England that we shall terminate the present condition as soon as practicable under the terms of the treaty.

THE DAKOTA QUESTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Dakota people expect to get their bill for a division of the Territory reported to the House Tuesday next. The Committee on Territories is practically unanimous in favor of the bill, the one member—Dugro, of New York—who refused to vote for it agreeing that he will not antagonize it. Delegate Pettigrew, of Dakota, insists upon bringing in the bill for a division of the Territory as a separate measure, and it will adopt that policy in the House; but the Senate the policy of combining the division with an enabling act admitting the southern portion of Dakota as a State seems to be favored. Democrats in Congress will fight the proposition to make a new State on political grounds, while they are disposed to be indifferent with regard to the proposed division. Hence the chances are that, if both measures are combined in one bill, it will be defeated.

THE CONTEST OVER THE NORFOLK POST-OFFICE

between Senator Mahone and Representative Dezendorf is being conducted with considerable vigor on both sides. Dezendorf has mustered considerable support among Republican Congressmen, but Mahone has the confidence of the President, and will probably win. Mahone has controlled all post-office appointments in Virginia for some months past, and without much opposition until he attempted to make an appointment for Norfolk, where Dezendorf resides.

SHOT DEAD.

Mrs. John L. Connors, wife of the well-kwown contractor, was shot dead through a window of her house, New York avenue, last night. A drunken driver named Miles was arrested on suspicion.

THE FOUR JURYMEN

whose signatures, it is alleged, appear on an extra *Critic* appended to affidavits filed by the defense in the Guiteau case Saturday, with a motion for a new trial, deny most positively that a copy of that or any other paper was ever in their apartments or hotel, and declare they never had a pen in their hands during the whole course of the trial, except to write autographs for outside parties, and that this was always done in a room occupied by the Bailiffs, and in the immediate presence of those officers. The general impression with those who have examined the matter is that it is a clever piece of forgery.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Farmer Who Thought He Was Shot at Returns the Fire with Probably Fatal Effect—The Daily Calendar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 29.—Last evening two young farmers named Foss and Weygandt were returning to their homes from a lyceum held in the Village of Homer, six miles south of here. On passing the residence of a farmer named James Kidd a dog flew out at them, whereupon Weygandt claims he drew a revolver and fired at the dog. Kidd, who was standing at his door at the time, claims that the ball went whizzing past his head, and, believing that it was aimed at him, drew his revolver and returned the fire. Young Foss, who was not armed at all, fell. Dr. Edwards, of this city, was sent for, and found that the bullet entered the right side, between the tenth and eleventh ribs. He probed for it without success. He thinks the wound is similar to that of President Garfield, and has no hopes for his patient's recovery. Kidd is under arrest at his own house.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—A private letter from Howell County, Missouri, says that last Thursday at Lowe's store Robert Decker was shot and instantly killed by Gabriel Lowe. The tragedy sprung from an old feud. Decker's body was completely riddled with buckshot. Lowe is under arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 28.—The jury in the case of William Smith, charged with burglarizing the store of Orr & Murray to the extent of $6,000 in November last, returned a verdict today of guilty and sentenced him to the penitentiary for two years and six months.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—Albert Green last November entered the house of Mrs. Fuerstruer at Rockport, and, on being refused something to eat, shot the woman. He plead guilty to shooting with intent to kill, and was this morning sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary by Judge Williamson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 28.—The residence of L. H. Drake, of the hardware firm of Drake & Dayton, of this city, was entered by burglars last night, who carried off a valuable gold watch, a diamond shirt-stud, and other articles of value. No clew to the thieves.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 28.—The Governor today commuted the sentence of W. C. Knowles, who was to have been hung Feb. 4 for the murder of George E. Lyons at Sargent, to imprisonment for life.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Harry Maxwell, a sporting character, was struck on the head in a saloon today by Jeff Morris, a gambler, and his skull crushed. He will die. The friends of Maxwell tried to shoot Morris on the way to jail.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 29.—Lester, of Louisiana, was shot last night at Goodman by Dr. J. H. Clayton.

CANADA.

An Insolvent Estate That Came Out More Than Whole.

Probable Success of the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway & Steamship Company.

Trickett's Friends Trying to Bully Hanlan into a Test of Muscle.

A Tough Rat Story—Items of News from All Parts of the Dominion.

The Plans and Specifications for the Railroad from Emory's Bar to Port Moody Completed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—All the plans and specifications in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway from Emory's Bar to Port Moody are now completed and ready for inspection. There are in all forty-three plans, sixteen of which are special, the remaining twenty-seven being general and applying to a number of structures. There are in this section some exceedingly heavy bridges, the principal of which are those over the Stave River, which is eighty feet wide and thirty-three feet deep in midchannel, and over the Hatzic River, 1,300 feet in width and ten feet deep. Hanison River is 900 feet wide and thirty-seven feet deep. The crossings of the Hanison and Stave Rivers will consist of swing bridges, giving a clear span each of fifty-one feet. In addition to the construction of the solid portions of these bridges, the completion of the line of railway between Hanison River and Emory's Bar, adjoining Onderdonk's contract, will also necessitate the construction of a heavy description of building bridging across numerous rocky ravines along the line ranging in depth from fifty to ninety feet. On this section there are numerous rock cuttings, including tunnels, seven in number, which aggregate a total length of 2150 feet. The timber growing along the lower portion of the line, that is, the district near the coast, is described as of an excessively heavy description, thickly interspersed with dense undergrowth. Many of these trees attain a size of nine feet in diameter.

A Meeting to Forward the Holding of an International Exhibition at Niagara Falls.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 28.—In accordance with a notice issued by the Mayor, a large and enthusiastic meeting was was held here relative to the project of holding an exhibition at Niagara Falls, Ont., open to the world. The following resolution was passed: "That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of Canada would be served by the holding of an international exhibition somewhere within the limits of the Dominion; that a reasonable amount of public money expended for such a purpose would be looked favorably upon by the people at large; and that the vicinity of Niagara Falls would, in the opinion of this meeting, on account of its natural attractions and on account of its unsurpassed railway facilities, be a most desirable and suitable point at which such an exhibition could be held; that with a view of putting the enterprise into some practicable shape the Mayor and members of the Council of this town be and hereby are appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, and that they be requested and are hereby instructed to take such steps as they may think advisable to bring about such object in view."

One Hundred Cents on the Dollar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A dividend of 100 cents on the dollar on all filed claims, with a surpids of about $20,000 after making due allowance for reserved claims and reasonable costs in the case, is a new item in the record of the Insolvent Courts. Four years ago the fine timber limits owned by Mr. John Lorne Macdougall and Mr. Duncan Campbell Macdougall were taken possession of by their creditors and the firm forced into insolvency. At this time a Mr. Fraser held a mortgage on the properties to the amount of over $40,000, and valued his security at $20,000, and the best experts say that had the estate been turned into a cash realization he could not have got more than $25,000 for the estate. Two banks held large claims against the concern, and so convinced were their representatives that the affair was "gone up" that they advised the Assignee to hand the affair over to Fraser and relieve them of the liability. Mr. Bell, of Carleton Place, who was the party in charge, refused to do so. He had every confidence in the recuperative power of the country, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that he has enabled the estate to pay off its claims and have a handsome amount on hand for the benefit of its first owners.

The Story of an Idiot Cripple.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—An evening paper contains an account of the discovery of a frightful case investigated by one of its reporters and two detectives placed at his service. It appears that for the last ten years an idiot cripple has been kept in a house on Erin street. His name is Francis Parker, and often at night his screeching has startled the neighborhood. When the reporter and detectives appeared at the door a girl denied that there was any one but herself in the house, but, seeing that the party were determined to enter, she called her mother, who repeated the girl's story. The detectives produced their warrant and demanded to see the cellar. This was searched and nothing found. Then they noticed a stairway, but the mother tried to bar the way, saying her son was sick. The detectives would not be deceived, so she skipped up-stairs, and, snatching a counterpane, threw it over the manacled form of the crippled idiot who was lying on the floor with a few rags beneath him. The poor fellow recognized strange faces and tried to speak, but his chatter was unintelligible, and his arms were so weak that as he reached them out they fell back on the counterpane. He has been treated in this way for ten years, and it is two years since he saw a doctor. The authorities are investigating.

The Fenian Informer Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The *Evening Post* again takes up the Fenian informer question, and in the course of an article says: "There undoubtedly were informers." The article proceeds as follows: "The proof of this is, if proof were wanting, that Sir John A. Macdonald refused on handing over a balance of over $3,000 secret-service money to give the names of the parties who had received the bulk of the money when asked to do so by the McKenzie Government, on the plea that if the names were revealed their owners' lives would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase, and Sir John Macdonald should know, although he was acting within the strict line of his duty in refusing to surrender their names." The *Post* then offers to publish the name of the informer if the President of St. Patrick's Society will give them a letter guaranteeing them from only legal liability for having done so.

Information Wanted Regarding a Lottery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—An affidavit sworn to by the Rev. Fathers Lauzon and Therien is published as follows: "That about the month of September, 1877, the above-named gentlemen were instructed by Mgr. Fabre to inquire into the conduct of the Rev. Abbe Villeneuve relative to certain business transactions in which the Bishopric of Montreal was concerned—to-wit: the Sacred Heart lottery, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Carmelite Monastery; and, after having made the most minute investigation, they came to the conclusion that these enterprises were carried out and conducted by the Rev. Father Villeneuve with entire honesty and devotion." For all this, there are thousands of persons who purchased tickets for that lottery who would like to know where the drawing of prizes is to be.

Ice-Dealers from the States Making Contracts for Ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Jan. 28.—A large number of speculators from Chicago, Detroit, and New York have been prospecting through this section of country and offering fabulous prices for the remaining stock of ice stored from last year. Messrs. Walton & Co. have about 7,000 tons of ice in their house, half of which they sold to a Chicago firm at a renumerative price. Since then they entered into a contract with other American firms for the supply of 800 car-loads of ice. Mr. Walton has commenced operations with a force of seventy men, and will cut ice in the deep water between Rock Bay and the railway elevator, at which place the cars will be loaded by means of an elevator manufactured for the purpose.

The Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway & Steamship Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A meeting of the Provisional Board of Directors of the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway & Steamship Company was held at their office here, when the report of the Engineer was laid before them and the stock book opened for subscription. The affairs were to a great extent of a private nature, but the report of the Engineer must have been eminently satisfactory to the projectors of the scheme, as the whole stock was taken up in the course of a very few minutes. For cogent reasons the gentlemen principally interested in the project have no desire to make the contents of the report known, but there can be no doubt that it would reveal facts which make the success of the idea more certain than its most sanguine friends hoped.

Trickett and Hanlan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—Trickett's friends are bullying Hanlan through the press to make him row over the Thames championship course for £200 a side. They are very peremptory in their language, and insist that he is compelled to row for the amount or forfeit all claim to the championship. Hanlan declines to make a match for less than £500 a side. W. J. Innes, who is behind Hanlan, offers Trickett three matches—one against Wallace Ross for £200 a side, one against David Goudie for £100 a side, and a third against John Largin also for £100 a side, all over the Thames championship course. Cable dispatches say Hanlan continues well, and most aquatic authorities hold that he is justified in assuming the attitude he has regarking Trickett.

A Rat Story.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Jan. 29.—A French paper is responsible for the story that a night or two ago a huge rat jumped upon a bed in which were reposing two young girls of this city, one 3 the other 13 years of age. The youngest had two bites upon a finger and her sister was bitten upon the elbow. Their cries awakened their parents, when the chase after the intruder occurred. It was finally entrapped behind a piece of furniture and killed with heavy blows from a stick. So large was the animal that it was thought worth while to weigh it, and according to the authority above mentioned the weight was found to be twenty-four pounds.

Prospect of a Row in a Presbyterian Church Over the Introduction of an Organ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There is a prospect of a lively row in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church over the question of the introduction of an organ. The matter was brought up at the annual meeting, and the Chairman refused to entertain it and vacated the chair. After he left the members in favor of the organ took possession of the meeting and passed a resolution in favor of the organ.

Lotteries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The drawing of the Sacred Heart lottery should have taken place Aug. 15, 1877, and some $50,000 worth of tickets were sold to different parties in the United States and in Canada. Thus clerico-provincial lotteries already have a standing abroad, and should the $1,000,000 recently started be floated the chances are it will be a failure.

Failures in Toronto.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The failures in this city, great and small, numbered seventy-one in 1881, with liabilities of $738,000, as compared with sixty failures with liabilities of $569,000 in 1880. About one-fourth of these in amount appertained to manufacturing business, and the remainder mostly to the retail trade, only one wholesale failure being recorded.

A Raving Maniac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The seamstress at the Nervay Institute in Montreal who gave information as to certain alleged cruel practices—applying mustard-plasters to refractory children—on the part of the matron of the institution has become a raving maniac, and has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Annulling a Marriage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Mr. McLaren was granted leave to appeal in Laramee vs. Evans, so that the full bench of Judges have to say whether a Roman Catholic or any Bishop shall have the right to annul a marriage performed by a minister under authority of a duly-issued marriage license.

"Just as Good as Genuine."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—A resident of Welland a few days ago received a "confidential" communication from a New York swindler offering to make a deal with him for imitation Dominion bank notes of several denomination, "just as good as genuine."

Shipment of Eighty-three Clydesdale Stallions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The largest shipment of Clydesdales ever made from the Clyde was dispatched from Glasgow this week by the Allan steamer Manitoba bound for Boston. It consisted of eighty-three stallions.

In Favor of Complete Independence.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The Club Nationale, composed of young French Canadians, and affiliated with the Liberal party, has unanimously passed resolutions in favor of full independence for Canada, and asking the Liberal party to make that the principal plank in their platform.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Man Killed and the Body Placed on the Railroad Track in the Hope of Concealing the Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 29.—The mysterious murder of Martin Hicks, a respectable and inoffensive coal-miner, creates much excitement in Cambria County. The horribly mutilated body of the unfortunate man was found upon the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad just after an express-train had passed. An examination of the remains elicited the fact that Hicks had been brutally murdered by some unknown persons. It is presumed that the body was placed upon the rails after the murder with the object of concealing the crime. From statements of some of the coal and iron police it is thought the assassination was committed by Molly Maguires from Westmoreland County, as several mysterious strangers have been lounging around the neighborhood where the crime was consummated for several days past. A thorough investigation is to be made of the affair, as both the coal and iron police and the local authorities have determined to hunt down the murderers if possible. The unsettled state of the coal country, consequent upon the strike troubles, is occasioning the advent of numerous lawless men, and it is feared further and more flagrant outrages may occur in the early future. About the same time of the murder of Martin Hicks, another atrocious outrage was perpetrated near the Village of Wampum, Lawrence County. A colliery operator named James Wanly, while on his way home from work, was assailed by several unknown men. After beating him with bludgeons until they thought he was dead, the victim was plundered of his money and other valuables. While insensible Wanly was placed upon the track of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. Fortunately some miners discovered him just before the approach of the Chicago express and rescued him from his perilous position. There is no clew to the would-be murderers, but it is presumed the crime was the work of the Molly Maguires now haunting the coal-fields of Western Pennsylvania.

SMALL-POX.

The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—The latest epidemic reports are as follows: Another case of small-pox in Renault Precinct, Monroe County. The patient, a girl 18 years old, was vaccinated in infancy, but not since. The origin is unknown. The attending physician reports to date eighteen cases of small-pox and varioloid in the southeast portion of this county. The Supervisor of Milton Township, Du Page County, reports another case, contracted by keeping a tramp over night. The Board of Health of Colchester, McDonough County, reports the fifth case in the family of William Guy. The family has been quarantined since Jan. 18. The Board of Health of Moline, Rock Island County, reports a death from varioloid in a family attacked during the first outbreak, and one new case of small-pox. The Board of Health of Cable, Mercer County, reports one new case of small-pox, but the disease is confined to the first family. The Board of Health of Cerro Gordo reports the disease practically under control; no new case for fourteen days. In Northville Township, La Salle County, the existing case is a Danish immigrant, who was a passenger in an infected steamer, "but," the report says, "in some way was allowed to leave and come to our town." Rigid isolation has been practiced. No other cases have occurred, and the patient is doing well.

A Tramp's Story.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—A small-pox tramp was discovered in the city this morning. The Mayor was notified, and he was removed to the pest-house. The tramp told a story of the damnable conduct of Odell and Chenoa authorities. On Saturday morning at the former place the tramp was taken sick, and was hustled off on the Chicago & Alton Denver passenger, with his fare paid to Chenoa. There he was run by on the same train by the Chenoa officials to Bloomington. A case of varioloid was reported today in a farmer's family near Shirley—first station, this city on the Chicago & Alton Road.

Moline and Davenport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 29.—Three new cases of small-pox have developed in Moline, making the number seventeen in all. There have been six deaths. The first case of varioloid in this city is reported as existing in East Davenport—a girl 8 years of age.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, threatening weather and snow or rain, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, and slowly rising temperature during the day.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, rising temperature and falling barometer, south to west winds, and partly cloudy weather, followed by threatening weather and snow during the night.

In the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer south to west winds, fair weather during the day, followed by falling barometer, and threatening weather with variable winds during the night.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Severe northwesterly gales continue on the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts. The norther continues in the West Gulf States. The temperature has fallen from 15 to 20 degrees in New England and Middle and South Atlantic States, and it has risen slowly in the Mississippi Valley. It is below freezing as far south as the northern portions of the Gulf States; generally clear weather prevailed in the Northwest and Lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and New England States, and cloudy weather continues in the Southern States, with rain in the Southwest, and snow in the Indian Territory, Northern Texas and Kansas. Northwest to Southwest winds prevail in all districts except the Southern States, where northeasterly winds are reported.

Indications are that fair and freezing weather will continue in the Middle and New England States, followed Tuesday by slightly warmer and cloudy weather, with snow or rain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	18	20	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	20	13	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	36					
Bismarck	26	15	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	20	22	W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	18	23	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex.	..	32	N.	Fresh	.09	Lt rain
Cheyenne	34	14	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	20	16	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	18	24	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Cleveland	18	22	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Davenport	22	16	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Deadwood	28	12	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	34					
Denver	29	31	S.W.	Light	0	Hazy.
Des Moines	28	23	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Detroit	22	21	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dodge City	22	18	S.	Fresh	.01	Lt snw.
Dubuque	20					
Duluth	17	15	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	20	24	W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	16	9	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Ft. Assiniboine	19	21	S.W.	High	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	19	8	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	11	—2	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	17	8	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	28	32	N.E.	Light	0	Lt snw.
Galveston	55	51	N.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	21	23	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	22	17	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	18	20	W.	Light	0	Hazy.
Keokuk	23	22	S.W.	Fresh	0	Hazy.
La Crosse	18	22	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	28	27	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	18	28	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	28	34	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	22	13	S.W.	High	0	Clear.
Memphis	25	32	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	18	17	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
New Orleans	55					
Moorhead	18					
Nashville	21	28	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	32	24	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	33	26	W.	Brisk	.05	Cl'dy.
Oswego	17	23	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	18	26	S.W.	Fresh	.07	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	53	53	N.E.	Brisk	1.05	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	19	15	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Rochester	18	17	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Stockton	31	40	N.	Light	.32	Lt rain
San Antonio	41	37	N.	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
Sandusky	22	18	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	27	28	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	35	34	N.E.	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	22	23	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	23	24	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	16	14	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	9	12	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	25	20	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	44	38	N.E.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Yankton		25	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.388	8.0	76	N.W.	8	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.568	10.0	73	W.	9	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.452	19.9	70	W.	12	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.408	18.0	73	S.W.	9	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.355	16.2	80	W.	7	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 22.3.
Minimum temperature, 8.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.443.
Mean daily thermometer, 14.1.
Mean daily humidity, 76.9.

The Situation at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Contrary to all expectation, the river fell nine inches between 12 p. m. and 1 a. m. The rise from Coney Fork, occasioned by the rains of Friday night, will probably reach here today.

Weather Prophecies for February.

Of the coming month Vennor says: "February is likely to follow in the track of either 1878 or 1881, which, I cannot yet determine; but in either case the picture presented is nearly the same—namely: 'very cold weather.'"

HACKENSACK, Jan. 24.—*To the Editor of the New York Sun:* February will be a month long to be remembered on account of its frequent and heavy snow-storms and sudden falls in temperature. More snow will fall during that month for this section than has fallen for the past two years combined. It will enter warm and slushy till the 5th, when it will change suddenly. Snow-storms will occur about the 5th, 8th, 10th, 15th, 23d, and 28th. Rain will fall on the 3d, 11th, 18th, 24th. The average temperature will be lower than during the previous month. The winds will be very high from northwest, shifting suddenly to northeast. The ladies would do well to take a few inches off of the rims of their hats, or they will need an extra pair of hands. Parties having goods to ship West should hurry them off before the snow-blockades set in. Rubber boots will be in great demand. There will not be much skating on account of frequent storms. Snows will increase in the Ohio Valley, and the heavy rains will move to the South Atlantic States, and the temperature in that section will be unusually high, and the prevailing winds will be from southeast. In the Eastern States the prevailing winds will be from the north, with very cold weather and heavy snows.

In Canada the weather will be very severe, and the temperature will be lower than it has been for many years, and railroad traffic will be nearly suspended. The coal dealers should hasten the transportation of coal without delay.

All heavy gales will be preceded forty-eight hours by northern lights, and, if the bright rays drift from east to west, the gale will be northeast; but if they drift from west to east the gale will be from northwest. The weather will be unusually stormy throughout the country, except in Colorado, where it will be very cold. The temperature will be unusually high in the Gulf States, with heavy south winds.

The following short rules may be of value to many if they will observe them: First, when the wind shifts from west to north and from north to east, it will rain in less than forty-eight hours, no matter how cold it may be. Second, when the wind shifts from west to south and from south to east, there will be a snow-storm, and, although it may be warm, the temperature will suddenly fall.

A. J. DE VOE, Meterologist.

OBITUARY.

Benjamin Yerington, of Nora, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 28.—Benjamin Yerington, one of the most widely known and popular citizens of this portion of Illinois, died this morning at his home in Nora, this county, of dropsy, superinduced by heart-disease. He was a resident of the county for twenty-seven years, was an active Republican in politics, and held the position of Superintendent of the Jo Daviess County Poor-House for thirteen consecutive years. "Uncle Ben," as he was familiarly called, was distinguished as a wit and practical joker, and had hosts of warm personal friends hereabouts. He was a native of New York, and was in his 60th year. He will be buried on Monday next at 10 a. m. from his late residence in Nora, under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of Warren, of which he was a prominent member. He leaves besides his widow two sons and one daughter—Charles Scott and Lester E. Yerington, of the Jo Daviess County Bar, and Sarah, wife of Capt. J. W. Luke, of this city, formerly of the Chicago bar.

Mrs. W. W. Fay, at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 28.—Mrs. W. W. Fay, mother of E. E. Fay, of this city, died today of paralysis, aged 85 years.

Nelson Cornell, at Dwight, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 29.—Nelson Cornell, an old and well-known railroad contractor, died at his home here this morning. Mr. Cornell was at present engaged in building a section of the Indiana, Iowa & Illinois Railroad, and from exposure and anxiety to finish his contract brought on a fever, which has suddenly brought to an end a busy, active life. Mr. Cornell was very widely known, and esteemed and respected at home and abroad as an honest man and a useful citizen. He was a kind and indulgent father, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

RAILROADS.

The Union Pacific to Lease the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 28.—It is stated in railroad circles here that the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Road will be leased to the Union Pacific Company. The latter has partially perfected arrangements to build a line from Trenton, Mo., the terminus of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, to St. Joseph, to connect with the St. Joseph & Western Division of the Union Pacific, which runs to Kearney. This done and the control of the Quincy Road obtained would give the Union Pacific a through line to the Mississippi River at this city. The Wabash people, who now manage the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, are favorable to this project, as it would greatly benefit them in the way of through business. If the lease is perfected the Wabash will build an independent line into Quincy from the east.

The Painesville & Youngstown Narrow-Gage in the Hands of a Receiver.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.—Under an execution the Painesville & Youngstown Narrow-Gage Railroad has passed into the hands of a Receiver, R. K. Paige, of Painesville, being appointed yesterday at the request of Solon Humphreys, President. The execution was granted to satisfy the petition of August G. Hatry, upon an allowed claim of $15,706.

The Painesville & Youngstown was purchased some months ago by the Gould interest and Solon Humphreys made President. It was understood then that the gage was to be widened and the road used as one of the lake lines of Pittsburg & Western, connecting the latter at Youngstown with the lake at Fairport Harbor.

A New Route Through Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The scheme of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to run a road through the west side of the city, between Third and Fourth streets, which has lain dormant so far as the property-holders along the proposed line are concerned, seems about to be fully carried out, and it is avowed tonight that the St. Paul Road has in one way or another got control of all the property on the route. The company's plans for a grand union depot are already prepared, and will soon be executed.

Reorganizing His Staff.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.—General-Manager Monserrat, of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, is reorganizing his staff. E. F. Abieck has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent. He was formerly Division Freight Agent on the Baltimore & Ohio. John W. Minch has been appointed General Roadmaster, and G. M. Taylor has been tendered the position of Master-Mechanic. Both are from Kentucky, whence Monserrat recently came. Taylor has not yet accepted the offer made him.

To Be Appointed Railroad Commissioner of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 28.—An evening paper here publishes a report that V. J. Williams, of this city, will be appointed by Gov. Sherman to succeed M. C. Woodruff as one of three Railroad Commissioners of this State. It is well known that the Governor and Mr. Woodruff are on unfriendly terms, and that he will not be reappointed.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Tugboat on Fire.

The alarm of fire at daylight yesterday morning was occasioned by a blaze on the tugboat Asa Ransom, lying at the Chicago avenue bridge. The fire is supposed to have originated among some oiled rags, left in an unsafe place by workmen the night before. The loss was principally on the deck and around the wheel-house, and will amount to about $400. The boat is owned by Capt. Napier, and is insured for $1,500.

Fire in a Fish-House.

The alarm from Box No. 15 at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire on the second floor of Nos. 54 and 56 South Water street, the fish and provision establishment of J. H. Dix. The building, which is owned by Mr. Shufeldt, was not seriously damaged, and Mr. Dix's loss on stock will perhaps be $2,000. Both building and stock are fully insured.

A Dwelling Burned.

The alarm from Box No. 722 at 10:25 last night was caused by the burning of a two-story frame building at the corner of Trumbull avenue and Eighteenth street, owned by E. L. Waldron and occupied by Gus Hansen. Loss $1,500, upon which there is an insurance of $1,300 in the Agricultural of Watertown. Cause of fire unknown.

A Broken Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 29.—A break of 100 feet is reported in the O'Brien Levee at Tropical Bend, inundating the country for two miles back.

A Sooty Chimney.

A chimney fire at No. 266 West Indiana street caused the alarm from Box No. 385 at 6:20 Saturday night.

False Alarm.

The alarm from Box No. 19 at 7 o'clock last evening was false.

JUDGE TAFT.

His Friends Claim that He Will Be Nominated for the Berlin Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Friends of Judge Alphonse Taft, of this city, who have recently been in Washington and talked with the President, say that Judge Taft will positively be named the present week for the Berlin Mission. Judge Taft served as Attorney-General under President Grant, and is of the Stalwart order, but a man of the greatest integrity. It was supposed that, when the President nominated his son, William H. Taft, for Internal Revenue Collector for the Cincinnati district, the father, in agreeing to that appointment, had waived all aspirations of his own. Those most familiar with the President's intentions in the matter, however, now say that such is not the case; that Judge Taft still desires to go to Berlin, and will be certainly nominated. They claim that the nomination of William H. Taft to a fat office was the President's own idea, and that it is in no way to affect the Judge's chances.

EDWARD A. FISHER.

Gov. Cullom Appoints Him a Justice of the Peace for the West Side.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Governor this afternoon appointed Edward A. Fisher as Justice of the Peace for the Town of West Chicago, to succeed Ammund Miller, deceased. Although Fisher was unanimously recommended to the Governor by the Chicago Judges, his appointment has been vigorously opposed by active politicians on the West Side on the ground that he was not a Republican, but as Fisher's Republicanism has been vouched for by good Republicans, and as the Governor believes him a fit man for the place, and that the Bohemians of Chicago were entitled to representation in the public service when they presented good men, as in this case, he made the appointment despite the objections of many active Republicans on the West Side who are his supporters and friends.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Farmer Shoots Himself Through the Head at a Hotel in St. Louis—He is Supposed to Have a Sister in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—John Nead, a farmer living near St. Charles, Mo., was found dead in one of the rooms of the Western House, corner of Franklin avenue and Seventeenth street, this morning. He shot himself through the head. He is supposed to have a sister in Chicago.

An Unknown Man Jumps from the St. Louis Bridge and Is Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—An unknown man jumped from the bridge into the river and was drowned about noon today.

MATRIMONIAL.

Charles E. Emmerling, of Milwaukee, and Miss Anna Buchheit, of Watertown, Wis., at Watertown.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 28.—Charles E. Emmerling, of Milwaukee, and Miss Anna Buchheit, eldest daughter of William Buchheit, our prominent commission merchant, were joined in wedlock this evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. C. Knoesk tied the nuptial knot. Only the near relatives and a few invited friends were present.

Don't use stimulants. Use nature's real food and nerve food and nourishing tonic, Hop Bitters, that quiet the nerves, invigorates the brain, cures disease, and restores the vital energies without intoxicating.

MONTANA.

Recent Marvelous Changes in the Yellowstone Valley.

Retrospect of Leading Events During the Past Three Years.

The Indian War—Following the Military Came the Iron Horse.

Glendive, Miles City, and Coulson the Principal Railroad "Cities."

A Very Mild Winter, and Buffalo Very Scarce in Consequence.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILES CITY, Mont., Jan. 20.—Even in this rapidly-growing country it is not the fortune of every Western settler to witness the entire phenomenon of the birth of civilization in the wilderness. The drama of frontier life is too apt to partake more largely of tragedy than is agreeable to the average bread-winner; and the "pilgrim" and the "tenderfoot," as a rule, prefers to postpone his appearance on the scene until after the prolog. Standing at the Northern Pacific depot this afternoon, watching the arrival of the train with its cargo of Eastern passengers and merchandise, and bringing the Chicago papers of the 6th inst., the thought occurred to my mind that a brief retrospect of the

LEADING EVENTS OF THE PAST THREE YEARS,

which have wrought such marvelous changes in this Yellowstone Valley, related by an eye-witness, might be of interest to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, and form a fitting introduction to a series of occasional letters from this region.

In the spring of 1879, when I first came here, Eastern Montana had not emerged from its condition of primitive barbarism. The garrison at Fort Keogh, under the energetic command of Gen. Miles, was gradually opening up a path for white settlement; but the wily Sioux, familiar with the natural fastnesses which traverse the country in every direction, were able to render the process slow and tedious. The band of warriors which popular tradition erroneously represented to be led in battle by Sitting-Bull were ostensibly on the other side of the Canadian border, but in fact were in Montana, north or south of the Missouri, according as they were led by inclination or enticed by the buffalo. Three mails arrived weekly by buckboard from Bismarck—the trip occupying, under the most favorable conditions, about four days and nights. When the roads were bad, a week or ten days would be consumed in the trip; and occasionally the mail did not come in at all, the Indians having killed the driver. The last occurrence of this kind was in July, 1880, when a mail-driver was murdered by the savages near the Little Missouri.

I have no sentimental fondness for "the poor Indian," but I must confess that, in the late Sioux war, the red men

DISPLAYED DETERMINATION AND PROWESS

to a degree which, had they been a white nation fighting for their territory, would be glorified by the world as heroic. For fifteen years they kept up the unequal contest, disputing every inch of soil as they were gradually crowded back toward the Canadian border, and taxing the military resources of the country to subdue them. The difficulty originated years ago in the necessity which the mining communities of Western Montana found for direct routes of communication with the outer Eastern world. The intervening country was occupied by the Sioux, or Dakotas, who regarded their forest-ranges in Lower Montana and in Wyoming as their final stronghold against the encroachments of the whites. When the Union Pacific Railroad was built, the citizens of Montana succeeded in inducing the National Government to open a wagon-road from the Platte River around the Bighorn Mountains, by the way of the Powder, Tongue, and Bighorn Rivers, to Virginia City, at that time the Capital of the Territory. In the summer of 1866, Col. Carrington, with a battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, marching from Fort Kearney, built Fort Reno, on the Upper Powder River, and Fort Phil Kearney, on Piney Creek; while a detachment of his command built Fort C. F. Smith, at the point where the road crossed the Bighorn River. The Dakotas, headed by Red-Cloud, protested earnestly against the construction of the road and the erection of the forts in their territory; and a grand council, held at Fort Laramie in July, 1866, for the purpose of securing from them these privileges, was an utter failure. The soldiers persisted, however, and the Indians went forthwith upon the war-path—the most pitiable effect of which step was the

MASSACRE IN DECEMBER OF CAPT. FETTERMAN,

with two officers and seventy-nine soldiers, almost in sight of their comrades in Fort Phil Kearney.

From that time the Northwestern frontier was almost incessantly disturbed by Indian depredations; and when, in 1873, military explorations were begun through the Yellowstone region on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Dakotas, who had taken up their residence in the valley, offered every resistance in their power. In 1876 they had become so daringly aggressive that the Government determined to send out an irresistible force against them, and Gens. Terry, Gibbon, and Custer each led a column into the heart of the Yellowstone Valley; and, after combining near the mouth of the Rosebud, they agreed upon a plan for annihilating the Indians, which unhappily resulted in the Indians annihilating almost the whole of Custer's command. The savages were pursued to the Tongue River; but, not showing fight again, the troops, about 4,000 in number, were all withdrawn from Montana in the fall, excepting the Fifth Infantry, under its Colonel, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Miles, who was ordered to construct a cantonment on the Yellowstone at the mouth of Tongue River. Gen. Miles did not apparently believe that he had come to Montana simply to go into camp. Leaving about 150 men to build the cantonment, he started in October with 450 foot soldiers, overtook the Sioux under Sitting-Bull at Cedar Creek, and chased a part of the command across the Yellowstone—the remainder, under Crazy-Horse, fleeing up the Powder River. So vigorously did Gen. Miles follow up the success that, before the summer of 1877, the Sioux had been

THREE TIMES DEFEATED IN PITCHED BATTLE,

and large numbers of the tribe were coerced into surrendering themselves at the various agencies—the rest seeking refuge in the Canadian Dominion. The hostiles did not ever succeed in effectively rallying again, and the process of disintegration continued until the last remnant of the Dakotas surrendered to Maj. Brotherton, of the Seventh Infantry, at Fort Buford, in June, 1881.

But during those four years the war was continued in a desultory way, and it was decidedly unsafe to travel through Eastern Montana without the protection of an armed escort. In 1879, when Gen. Miles made a reconnaissance in force north of the Missouri, he sent a message from Poplar River cautioning the ladies and families at Fort Keogh against venturing in their rides and drives a greater distance than a mile or two from the fort on account of the risk of being intercepted by Indians. At that time everybody who had occasion to move about much went armed; and even in crossing the prairie between Fort Keogh and Miles City it was customary for horsemen to carry their rifles on the saddle-bow, ready for instant use. Now, excepting the credulous "pilgrim" or the conventional frontier ruffian, scarcely anybody out here carries weapons, or, if they are, they are concealed from view.

It is difficult to realize that the country which daily echoes the shriek of the locomotive was,

COMPARATIVELY A FEW MONTHS AGO,

a wilderness in which the traveler was in constant danger of his life. The change is, indeed, great. Along the course of the iron highway settlements are rapidly springing up. The valley is dotted with farm-houses throughout its length. Roads are being constructed, and travel is today as safe and secure from interruption in Eastern Montana as it is in the remoter portions of an Eastern State. Military occupation has given way to civil authority, and it will not be long before the Yellowstone line of forts will be relinquished, as the Powder River line was twelve or fourteen years ago. The frontier now is represented by a line drawn through Forts Peck, Maginnis, and Assiniboine.

Following the military came the railroad. The relations of those two civilizing agencies in the Yellowstone Valley are so blended that it is difficult to resolve them into their respective attributes of cause and effect. The soldiers came originally because of the railroad, and the road came because of the soldiers. In the early part of 1880 the Northern Pacific Road first began to project itself upon the consciousness of the people of Eastern Montana as

A TOLERABLY WELL ASSURED FACT.

In February of that year Gen. I. T. Dodge, the company's locating engineer, arrived at Miles City, with his assistant, Mr. Irving Van Vleit; and the route of the road was laid out from here to Bozeman. It was at first thought that it would be necessary to cross the Yellowstone either at Fort Keogh or near the mouth of the Rosebud; but, the right of way having been secured through the Crow Indian Reservation, it has since been determined to continue on the south shore of the river from Glendive 260 miles to Coulson, where the first and only crossing of the Yellowstone will be made. Gen. Dodge's reconnaissance occupied about a month, and, a few weeks after his return, Miles City seemed to fill suddenly with engineers and surveyors. It was not, however, until May, 1881, that the road reached the Yellowstone. During the previous autumn Maj. Lewis Merrill, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, who commanded the military escort detailed to protect the railroad-operatives west of the Missouri, filed in the district land-office Sioux half-breed scrip on about 900 acres of land a mile or so west of the mouth of Glendive Creek. The Glendive Townsite Company was organized under the laws of Dakota, with Maj. Merrill as President, and a number of his army associates as shareholders. The railroad authorities joined in the enterprise, and

GLENDIVE WAS SELECTED

as the point at which the track should first strike the river. It was also announced as the terminus of the Missouri Division of the road. By the arrival of winter a canvas town had sprung up, in which, it was asserted, every house and tent was a gambling and drinking saloon. With the opening of navigation, however, the place underwent a physical and moral regeneration—the gamblers moving on to Miles City, while the canvas structures were replaced with substantial frame buildings. The road reached Glendive in the spring, and there was for a time quite an active demand for town-lots. The dimensions of Glendive are still ludicrously out of proportion to the appearance the place presents on the map of the Townsite Company; but, as it will be the county-seat of Dawson County, and probably [illegible] point of steamboat-shipment for trade with the Upper Missouri region, there is reason to believe it will in time become a town of considerable importance. The spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction which imparts the original impulse to Western immigration is invariably awakened into fresh activity by the completion of new outlets to remote localities. When, on Nov. 28, the Northern Pacific Road reached Miles City there was an immediate hegira hitherward from Glendive. In like manner it is safe to predict that, when the cars begin running to Coulson, there will be a stampede from here. Nothing short of the shores of the Pacific Ocean will prove adequate to arrest the National tendency to "go West."

MILES CITY,

however, has an advantage over rival towns in Eastern Montana in the fact of its older establishment. It was founded on its present site in the summer of 1878; and, when I arrived here the following spring, it consisted of about 150 houses, with a population in the neighborhood of 800. Lumber was scarce at $100 per thousand, and the buildings were mostly of logs—a few of them being weatherboarded into a resemblance to frame structures. Provisions were correspondingly high, as everything was brought from Bismarck by boat, and the river season was both brief and uncertain. It is still a question in my mind whether the Yellowstone can be brought fairly under the designation of a navigable river. During a few weeks in June and July its shifting channels are coursed by a turbulent torrent composed of the melted snows of the Rocky Mountains and the Big Horn Range. During that period sternwheel boats of very light draught, with energetic commanders, managed to force their their way around, and sometimes over, the shoals as far as Fort Keogh, and once or twice during a season a boat succeeds in struggling up as far as the mouth of the Big Horn with freight for Fort Custer. But the water runs out rapidly at best, and a dry winter in the mountains is followed by a short boating season. However, the question is one for an Admiralty Court to settle, and its practical aspect

IS WHOLLY CHANGED

since the arrival of the railroad. Until this season the only available means for reaching this place was by boat from Bismarck. The trip—only practicable during a few weeks of the year—was monotonous in the extreme, and averaged in duration from eight to fourteen days, according to the stage of water. Eighteen hours of travel now suffice to bring passengers, freight, and mails from Bismarck to Miles City—not including the vexatious detention over night at Glendive, which, it is stated, will not occur when regular passenger-trains are put on this division of the road.

The cost of living has been very sensibly lessened during the past few months—the competition in trade brought about by the railroad having been one of the causes which precipitated the failure of our largest mercantile establishment, A. R. Nininger & Co.—an event which is still fresh in the memories and on the books of a number of Chicago merchants. New buildings are constantly going up, and the town has expanded into an abiding population of 1,200, which, from present indications, will increase to 2,500 before the end of 1882. We have several hotels where comfortable rooms and clean beds are cheaply procurable, and restaurants which provide the bachelor majority of the population with excellent meals at the reasonable cost of $7 a week. The old-time frontier store, with its multifarious stock, is rapidly giving way to

SPECIAL BRANCHES OF TRADE,

and we have now hardware-stores and fruit-stores, and jewelers, and druggists, and stationers, and grocers, the same as in Eastern towns, with this difference: that I have never seen in any Eastern village of the same size such extensive and valuable displays of merchandise as fill the shelves and showcases of the Miles City storekeepers. Your true frontiersman is apt to be exacting in his tastes, and, when he has money, nothing short of the best will satisfy him.

The only market for cheap goods out here is found among the Indians, whose crude esthetic instincts impel them to seek rather for brilliant color and showy effect than for quality and its attendant merits. An amusing spectacle is frequently afforded by the squaws from the Cheyenne Camp on the Fort Keogh reservation when visiting Miles City on their shopping excursions. Riding astraddle on shambling ponies, these dusky ladies of the first families of America, with their generous display of leather leggings—their forms enveloped in glaring calicoes, on which the American flag or some ornithological demonstration, unknown to Audubon or Coues, is brilliantly delineated—their backs surmounted with infants manifestly innocent of soap and water, and their bare heads protected from the sun by expensive silk parasols, with fringe or lace trimmings, amble through the streets with all the dignity and sweet self-consciousness which a city belle would exhibit in parading a fashionable thoroughfare. It is expected that

THE REAL-ESTATE "BOOM"

will set in at Miles City early in the spring. At present there are few transfers of property. The average price of a twenty-five-foot lot on the main street is from $1,200 to $1,600. Outside speculators have not yet fairly made their appearance here, though a Mr. Dickerson, of Malone, N. Y., a brother-in-law of ex-Vice-President Wheeler, has bought about 100 acres of land just beyond the northern boundary of the town, for which he paid $100 an acre. A recent rumor that the composition of the new Congressional Committee on Pacific Railroads was likely to be hostile to the interests of the Northern Pacific Road caused some exultation in the minds of a few town-lot owners, who hoped that the track might not be laid beyond here for a few years—or at least until they should have unloaded at a great profit. But the general sentiment, I am pleased to say, is less selfish in its expression—the desire being general to see the great enterprise under Mr. Villard carried to successful and speedy completion.

By this time next year there will probably be another town in the valley, which some profess to believe will compete closely with Miles City for the supremacy.

THIS IS COULSON,

which I have mentioned as the point where the railroad will cross the Yellowstone. It is as yet only a potential town, but the possibilities of the place embody some brilliant prospects. It is located by the Northern Pacific Company on land belonging to that corporation, and it will be the first town, after leaving Mandan, on the west bank of the Missouri, of which the road is the absolute owner. For this reason it is believed the company will exert itself earnestly to develop the place. The fact that the engineers and employés of the road are investing largely in land in that vicinity gives some color to this theory. But there are additional grounds for faith in the Coulson scheme. The place is situated in what is known as the Clark's Fork Bottom—a splendid tract of fertile valley, forty miles long and from six to eight miles wide, on the north shore of the Yellowstone. Readers of the narrative of Lewis and Clark's famous transcontinental canoe-journey in 1804 will remember that, on the return trip, Capt. Clark followed the Yellowstone to its mouth; and that, while expecting to encounter the Big Horn River, he reached a large confluent of the Yellowstone of which he had received no intimation, and which he named

CLARK'S FORK.

The stream, as is the case with all the large tributaries of the Yellowstone, has its source near the Wyoming border, and runs northward. Its course lies through what is expected to prove the richest mineral region in Montana, and efforts are actively on foot to secure its cession from the Crows, in whose reservation it is situated. Coulson, on the north shore of the river, is nearly opposite the mouth of Clark's Fork, and will be the point of shipment of the ores brought down that stream from the mines. A further advantage which the place will enjoy will be in the fact that it will be the nearest railroad outlet for the vast stock regions of the Judith Basin and the Musselshell Valley, both of which are steadily filling with settlers. With so many points in their favor it will be singular if the railroad authorities do not succeed in "booming" the town into considerable prominence. I would not, however, recommend any person to migrate thither from Chicago for the present. The town is largely projected, but its construction has not yet been begun, and the railroad, although it claims the ownership of the land it is to occupy, is not yet in a position to sell it.

The three towns I have thus briefly discussed—Glendive, Miles City, and Coulson—are from present indications likely to be the

ONLY PLACES OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE

in Eastern Montana—at least during the present generation. Glendive will have the lower river trade, and Coulson that of the upper river, while Miles City is advantageously situated for tapping a vast area of excellent agricultural country, comprising the Valleys of the Powder, Tongue, Rosebud, and Big Horn Rivers, together with those of Sunday Creek, Pumpkin Creek, and other small streams little known to the outside world, but whose fertile banks are already becoming peopled, and a few years hence will be the scene of extensive agricultural enterprise. Stock-raising will doubtless be the staple industry of this section of Montana, and I have some local facts and figures to present on that subject which will be of interest. The theme is too extensive, however, to discuss here, and I will reserve it for a future letter. Its dignity entitles it to special consideration.

Of local news there is nothing deserving of particular record. Unlike the past two years, the present season is remarkably mild. The mercury in the daytime stands now at 40 and 50 degrees above, while last year at this time it averaged nearly those figures below zero. A ranchman eighty miles up the Tongue River told me that he cut hay throughout last November. There has been thus far literally no snow, and horses and stock are grazing on the dried prairie-grass, and fattening in their pastures. One marked result of the mild season is

THE SCARCITY OF BUFFALO,

the herd having remained in the upper country on the Indian reservations, where white hunters are forbidden to trespass. I heard recently that the buffalo were beginning to show themselves on the banks of the Big Porcupine, about sixty miles west from here. But the hunting season has been dull, and the number of hides secured will be smaller by many thousands than the returns of the past two years. In December, 1879, a band of probably 4,000 buffalo started to cross the Yellowstone on the ice at Fort Keogh, attracted, it was supposed, by the large stacks of Quartermaster hay near the shore. Last winter I saw another large herd on the plateau opposit Miles City. The ranchmen along the river shot them from their doorways as they passed. This year the hunters have been obliged to travel from seventy to 100 miles to get a glimpse at a herd. T. P. M.

TARIFF ON PLATE-GLASS.

Enormous Tax on Sunlight in Our Houses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—*To the Editor of the New York World:* Your very interesting article on plate-glass induces me to give to your readers some statistics touching this now indispensable article which will illustrate the baneful influence of our tariff.

In 1880 we paid $437,412 duty on $390,741 of imported plate-glass, or at the rate of nearly 112 per cent. During the same year the total product in the United States of plate-glass amounted in value to $868,305. The total value of plate-glass consumed in 1880 was, therefore:

Value of plate-glass imported	$390,741
Duty paid on it	437,312
Plate-glass made in the United States, valued	868,305
Total	$1,696,458

As the duty on the foreign glass amounts to nearly 112 per cent, and as, in spite of this enormous duty, we still imported $300,000 of this product, it naturally follows that the people pay more than double prices for the plate-glass they use, thanks to an insane protective tariff.

The first question that arises is: Does the Treasury really need this squeezing 112 per cent tax on plate-glass? When we consider that our surplus revenue reaches over $100,000,000 annually, such a question is superfluous.

The next question is: Is plate-glass a luxury? Thanks to the tariff, in fitting up the *World* building you have had to pay 112 per cent extra cost for the use to the fullest extent of God Almighty's greatest gift to this world, daylight. England almost rebelled against a window-tax, but all America submits to such a tax. Pardon me, Mr. Editor, if I point out that such is the tyranny of our tariff system that even a tariff-reform journal like the *World* does not think it worth while to remonstrate against such an outrage. I am well aware that it is the first duty of a citizen to obey the law, and therefore to pay this tax imposed by Congress, but it is also a great boon to the people when such an outrageous tax is held up to the shame it deserves. Well, then, why is this great tax levied on an article which, as your own building demonstrates, is an article of necessity? Simply to protect six establishments in all the United States; in fact, we may say only three establishments, as the three in Kentucky and Massachusetts only produce $49,355. Now, let me show the result of the two largest plate-glass manufactories in Indiana. In 1880 these two manufactories in Indiana produced $642,000 worth of plate-glass. They employed the following labor:

Males over 16 years old	419
Females over 15 years old	53
Boys under 16 years old	35
Girls under 15 years old	6
Total	513

The wages paid to these 513 employés amounted to $160,850, which gives an average of a fraction less than $313.55 per annum, or about $6 per week wages. Such are the wages received by the Indiana employés in making the American plate-glass, which requires a protection of 112 per cent.

Let me sum up this protection swindle still further. The whole plate-glass industry of the United States employed the following hands and paid the following wages in 1880:

Men over 16 years old	823
Females over 15 years old	55
Boys under 16 years old	66
Girls under 15 years old	13
Total	956

The total wages paid to these employés in 1880 amounted to $293,253, showing an average of less than $6 per week!

Now, I have shown that our consumption of plate-glass in 1880 was $1,696,458. Of this sum about $896,000 have been paid by consumers of plate-glass to the Treasury and to protection. Inasmuch as our financial situation does not require this duty would it not have been wiser for the consumers of plate-glass to have paid the $293,258 wages as a subsidy to the plate-glass makers and import plate-glass free? This would save the country $600,000 thrown out of business in a useless tax, and, what is still more important, it would have allowed us that greatest of all privileges, a free and unbiased vote in Indiana. But, enormous as this tax on plate-glass is, the tax on common window-glass is a still greater hardship. In 1880 we consumed the following amount of window-glass:

Imported cost price	$1,427,073
Duty paid on it	979,738
Value of window-glass made at home	5,047,313
Total value	$7,454,124

As is seen from the above table, the average duty was about 68 per centum. This country, therefore, pays a tax of not less than $3,000,000 a year for the luxury of using common window-glass! And yet we look with horror back upon the Tories of England who taxed the Englishman's daylight in order to pay the interest on the national debt. Surely our tariff system is nothing more nor less than a national "kleptomania and a national disgrace." J. S. MOORE.

REMARKABLE, IF TRUE.

Two Women in Disguise Rob and Murder a Neighbor's Wife, and Are Themselves Killed.

New York Sun.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 23.—News has reached here from Southwestern Virginia of one of the most shocking murders ever committed in the State. Many persons were at first inclined to discredit it, but Conductor Childress, of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, who resides in Montgomery County, about fifteen miles from the scene of the murder, says that the report is well founded. The facts seem to be about as follows:

A farmer who lived near Spruce Run hamlet, near the dividing line between Pulaski and Montgomery Counties, held a note of a neighbor for $170, and, the note falling due on Wednesday last, the latter went to the farmer's house, about four miles distant, to redeem the obligation. He found on arriving there that his creditor was absent, and that only his wife and two visiting ladies were on the premises. The wife consented to receive and receipt for the money due her husband, and the amount was paid over.

The transaction having been concluded, the man prepared to take his departure, but the roads being in an almost impassable condition, owing to the incessant rains for the last several days, he was urged to remain over night, and was assigned to a room on the second floor of the house. He reports that toward midnight he was awakened from his slumbers by peculiar noises in the apartment beneath that occupied by himself. He hastily drew on his clothes, and, taking a pistol from his saddle-bags, he went quietly and cautiously down to ascertain the cause.

When he reached the foot of the stairs, which, like most small country houses in that section, entered directly into the room below, he was horrified to see his neighbor's wife lying across the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear, the bedclothing covered with blood, and evidences of a terrible struggle. He was transfixed for an instant by the horrible spectacle, and had scarcely time to recover his senses when he saw the figures of two men moving stealthily toward the door, which stood ajar. He called upon them to surrender, but instead of obeying the summons the murderers attempted flight. He then fired repeatedly, killing both of them. The neighbors were immediately alarmed. When the bodies of the murderers were examined the astounding discovery was made that they were those of the two women who had witnessed the money paying of the evening before, and who were dressed in male apparel to disguise themselves.

Spruce Run, the scene of the murder, is in the heart of the mountainous region, totally inaccessibly by telegraph, hence the names of the murderers and their victim, or any fuller details of the tragedy, could not be ascertained.

DISEASED PORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 29.—Three members of a family by the name of Krueger, residing near Moline, Ill., are dangerously ill of trichinasis. This is the second family affected that way within a week. The eating of raw ham is the cause. An examination of the meat showed it to be full of trichinæ.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

Flourishing Condition of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Portland as a Railroad Focus and Manufacturing Centre.

Wheat-Production—Prune-Plantations—Commercial Statistics for 1881.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 7.—One of the oldest pioneers of Oregon, Joseph Gale, died in Union County last week. He was upwards of 90 years of age, and has lived in the Northwest since 1834, coming overland from California in that year. Mr. Gale was one of the petitioners of 1840 to have Oregon given a Territorial Government. He built the first vessel ever constructed in Oregon, and made several voyages to Yerba Buena, as San Francisco was then called. In 1843 he was chosen one of the three members of an Ecutive Committee under a Provisional Government established at the time. In those earlier days he was looked upon as

ONE OF THE LEADING MEN

of the infant Empire just commencing the struggle for existence; but, as old age came on and young spirits brushed their way to the front, he retired from public life, and for years has hardly been heard of until his death awakened a train of recollections in the minds of those who knew of his earlier history.

Now that Portland's selection as the focus of all Northwestern railroads has been decided, it is daily becoming evident that it must necessarily be the centre of manufactures as well, so shippers may have the benefit of cheap and rapid transportation for their products. Already two of the leading manufactories outside of Portland, have begun the work of removal to this city. One is the boot and shoe factory of Leinenweber & Co., of Astoria, employing about sixty hands; the other, Holmes' fruit-cannery, formerly at Oregon City, and employing 150 hands. These changes are the best indications possible of the position in which Portland is held by business-men generally throughout the State. While the manufactures of this region are in their infancy yet, it is apparent, from the tendency of all to concentrate here, that Portland will inevitably be

THE LEADING MANUFACTURING CITY

of the Pacific Northwest, as well as its commercial metropolis.

Gen. Cadwallader, Chief Engineer of the Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, was in the city last week, and in an interview stated that the Central Pacific would complete the road from Redding north to the Oregon State line in eighteen months, there to meet the Oregon & California Road from Portland—thus establishing a through line from Portland to San Francisco about the same time that communication will be established between Portland and the East by way of the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line from the Union Pacific at Granger, in Wyoming. Gen. Cadwallader also gives it as his opinion that the Canadian Pacific would likewise have a terminus at Portland—giving as his reasons therefor its position as centre of the railroad system of the Northwest coast, and the preference for land routes rather than those by water. Persons going from the terminus of the Canadian Pacific to Portland or San Francisco would very generally prefer a sleeping-car direct by land than the inconveniences of a long sea-voyage, and especially so when on business trips. The General expressed the opinion that the line between San Francisco and Portland would be the most profitable of all the lines of the Central Pacific system of roads.

After some considerable time it is at last known that the

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY

have determined upon locating their shops and general plant in the northern portion of the city on both sides of the Willamette River. Track-laying has been commenced, and the work of preparing ground for the plant is in progress. Several hundred acres of land have been secured in the suburb of Albina for the machine-shops, from which track will be laid across the river by a pontoon bridge at present to the west side, on which the grand central depot of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and Northern Pacific Roads is, it is understood, to be built. The latter structure will be, according to report, one of the finest in the world, costing in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. Several other important railroad schemes are contemplated, although nothing definit can at present be ascertained.

From authentic reports the amount of surplus wheat in Eastern Oregon and Washington this year is 112,088 tons, or 3,736,267 bushels—all of it ready for export. The acreage of 1882 will be nearly double that of 1881, and more has been used for seed and home-consumption as a consequence, thus reducing the proportionate amount for export somewhat. This amount has all been raised in those districts immediately contiguous to the railroad and river transportation lines. Several other sources will be tapped this year by the extension of railroads; and it is considered a safe estimate to state that the surplus wheat for export in Eastern Oregon and Washington next season will be

FULLY 8,000,000 BUSHELS,

and this raised by a population of less than 100,000 persons.

During the past few years the peculiar fitness of several localities in Western Oregon for the growth of the prune has led to the establishment of several large plantations of that valuable fruit in the neighborhood of Yaquina Bay, in Benton County, and a number of other sections of the State. One plantation, owned by Deulinger & Co., has about 6,000 trees, half of which are in bearing; and a great industry is expected to be established in their cultivation, drying, and shipment to points at home and abroad. They are equal to the imported prune, and meet with ready sale both in Portland and San Francisco, to which most of our fruit is sent. Both prunes and plums are never troubled by curculio in this section, and yield enormous crops. Fruit of all kinds is cheaper in the Portland markets than in many portions of the Eastern and Middle States.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the County Clerk's office of this county of the

OREGON SHORT-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,

with a capital stock of $15,000,000. The incorporators are Messrs. S. H. H. Clark, Thomas L. Kimball, and A. D. Poppleton, of the Union Pacific Road, and three of our local capitalists. This new road is simply an incorporation in Oregon of the line now being constructed from Granger, Wyo., on the Union Pacific Road, to Oregon. Heretofore the location of the western terminus of the line has been a matter of doubt. It is now ascertained that Portland has been selected, and the new road will be built in as direct a line as possible to this city. The track has been laid west from Granger nearly to Soda Springs, and the grading is all performed to the neighborhood of American Falls, on Snake River, in Idaho. The company intend to build as far as Baker City, Ore., during the present year, if men and teams can be obtained to do the work. The knowledge that this road is coming to Portland has given a wonderful impetus to all kinds of improvement, and a noticeable rise in real estate. Its completion will give us two direct lines to Chicago and the East, and assure us of reasonable charges on through freights and fares.

PORTLAND'S GROWTH DURING THE PAST YEAR

has been remarkable, when its comparative isolation is considered, and the sparse population with which it is surrounded. The great wheat-growing region tributary to it furnishes those products a demand for which has built up an extensive commerce with foreign countries, and to which much of the city's growth is due. During 1881 the domestic exports of Portland amounted to $5,324,503, of which $3,765,232 was in wheat. The exports from the port of Astoria during the same period were $2,724,915. Properly the exports of Astoria to the amount of $1,000,000 should be placed to the credit of Portland, as this amount consists of wheat and flour lightered from Portland to Astoria, and cleared from that port. The salmon exports from Astoria were valued at $1,736,993. The coastwise exports of the Columbia River cannot be ascertained with anything more than approximation. A reasonably correct estimate of the amount shipped to San Francisco is $6,000,000, which is considerably under the actual value. The wheat, flour, and much of the other commodities shipped were exported to foreign countries by San Francisco, and counted, of course, in its yearly statement. Adding this amount to the foreign exports direct of the Columbia River and the total of $14,049,418 is reached—an argument in favor of Government attention to the needs of this highway of commerce

UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.

The imports of the year do not make a showing as prominent as the exports, amounting only to $859,534, and consisting principally of railway-iron, salt, liquors, and tin. A few years ago a considerable trade in sugar was carried on with the Hawaiian Islands; but the reciprocity treaty threw the entire sugar business of the islands into the hands of Spreckles, the San Francisco Sugar-King, and completely wiped that of Portland out of existence.

The internal-revenue collections for the year were $84,314. This is principally from retail dealers and banks. There are no distilleries in the State of Oregon, nor very large breweries.

The manufactures of the State are mostly confined to Portland and vicinity. There is a fair supply of flouring-mills, and movements towards developing this industry on a larger scale are in progress. There are three woolen-mills in the State, but they cannot supply one-tenth of the home demand, and $2,000,000 worth of wool was shipped to San Francisco during the year. There is but one paper-mill in the entire Northwest, turning out news and wrapping paper to the value of $50,000 per annum. Others would do well. Saw-mills are plentiful. There are several in Portland, the largest of which has a daily capacity of 150,000 feet, and employs 100 men. Furniture-factories are plentiful, and one of them has an excellent reputation for

ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP,

having taken premiums at the Paris Exposition, the Centennial, and at a number of Pacific Coast exhibitions. This company employs 125 men. Several other industries are prosecuted on a small scale. Boots and shoes, stoves, and cordage are manufactured in fair quantities; but the general condition of manufactures in Oregon and Washington is far behind the actual need of the country, to say nothing of the export trade, which is rapidly making demands for the products of our factories and mills.

During the past year 145 vessels cleared from the Columbia River for foreign lands, and eighteen vessels are in port. There are now eighteen vessels outside the bar, awaiting an opportunity to come in. Forty-five vessels are now loading or on the way to Portland. From present indications the fleet of 1882 will be larger than that of any two years before. The Oregon Transcontinental Company will load sixty or more ships with railroad material for this port, and the wheat fleet will be largely in excess of any previous year.

OREGON WEATHER—

especially that in that portion lying between the Cascade Range and the ocean—has been the subject of much merriment at times, and a great amount of exaggeration. The reports of the United States Signal Office in Portland for the year show that the lowest temperature for the year was 24 degrees above zero in January, and the highest 90.5 degrees in July. The average temperature of every month has been from 40 degrees above zero for January to 68 degrees in July. The rainfall has been about fifty-nine inches, well distributed throughout the year; but the rains are always mild, and the furious thunder and wind-storms of the East are unknown here. During the present winter no ice has been formed, and there have been but a few slight frosts. The weather at all times is free from that tendency to enervate a person which is so common to many parts of California; and, as soon as the first disagreeable feeling at the frequency of rains is over, the equable climate more than compensates for the lack of sunshine.

The building operations of the year 1881 were on a much larger scale than those of any previous year, reaching a total of $1,150,075—none of the new structures being of more than $100,000 in value. Among the more noticeable were the Ainsworth Block, costing $85,000; Cosmopolitan, costing $45,000; Ladd Block, $40,000; and the residence of J. N. Dolph, costing $50,000. Street improvements to the value of $283,538 were made.

THE REAL-ESTATE MARKET

has been enlivened greatly during the past few months by the railway movements in this direction, and last week's transactions were $215,496. There has been a tendency to raise prices in the northern suburbs, owing to the prospective location of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's shops and the grand union depot of the combined lines. The level tracts of East Portland and suburbs are becoming favorit localities for small homes of mechanics; and the establishment of car and repair shops at Albina will build up a considerable settlement in that vicinity. Property in the country is very cheap, although that in the neighborhood of the city commands fancy prices. Good improved farms can be obtained within ten and twenty miles of Portland at from $50 to $100 per acre. Woodlands in any quantity can be obtained at much lower prices.

The general development of Oregon and Washington during the past year has been extensive. Good crops, plenty of work for everybody at good wages, and the great enterprises set on foot by capital have created a new and vigorous order of things all over the Northwest. The discovery of mines in Alaska has started an extensive development of that Territory, and a considerable commerce is springing up between that country and Portland. Railroad-construction has been carried on to the extent of about 450 miles during the year. The salmon-product has been larger than in any previous year; and lumbering and coal-mining have been on a somewhat larger scale than ever before. The progress of 1881 has been marvelous, but that of the coming year will astonish every one. The population is increasing rapidly, notwithstanding the isolation of this region from railroad-communication with the East.

JEFF DAVIS.

His Speech at New Orleans.

New Orleans Picayune.

The ex-President of the late Confederate States, tall and unbent by age, but with certain signs of lessening vigor, rose in his place at the table, and, amid deafening plaudits, and in a ringing voice, and with his accustomed dignity of manner, said:

Brethren of a cause not lost, but sleeping, it makes me happy to be with you today. Your history is written in my heart, your deeds are graven on the tablets of the history of heroes. It is not, however, the recollection of these great deeds that gives me the most pleasure, but it is the knowledge that they were wrought in behalf of grand principles that are the very foundations of the American Union—State rights and self-government. It is this knowledge that gives me most pleasure.

You were not conquered, but overborne by vast odds and superior physical force. You never hesitated when you marched to the assault, but attacked the force in front of you, however great its numbers. Stonewall Jackson had come like an avalanche in the valley of Virginia, encountering numerous armies greater than his own, and sweeping them away in defeat. That was the history of the army in Northern Virginia.

Lee and Jackson, its great chiefs, made a combination which had never been surpassed. With Lee to plan, and Jackson to strike, the army had been invincible, and well had Lee said when Jackson fell that he had lost his right arm. Jackson had fallen in the hour of victory by the hands of his own conquering troops. You have raised for him a lofty monument, and you have done it nobly.

Louisiana had a hero, wise in counsel, glorious in arms. He fell on a victorious battle-field, and sleeps in a distant State. To him Louisiana owes a monument. Albert Sidney Johnston, the first commander of the Army of Tennessee, was one of the heroes of the Confederacy, the peer of chiefs in his own or any day. I knew him and Lee well, and even at the very beginning of their career in the army.

Jackson I did not know before the War, but when I came to know him I loved and valued him with Lee and Albert Sidney Johnston. I remember Jackson after the battle of Malvern Hill, when he galloped up, saying: "The enemy are gone, but let us take their track and follow them." This was his ruling idea, to push an adventure with his wonderful energy and unfailing determination.

The first battalion of artillery furnished the Confederacy was from Louisiana. I remember it well, and saw and felt its wonderful value at Manassas. It is represented here tonight, and I now thank its members for their magnificent services.

Brothers, you have endured all the fatigues of many campaigns and the dangers of a hundred battlefields. You remember how, amid the toils and hardships of those trying times, a comrade gave you a piece of bread or a draught of water from his canteen. There are no ties like those which grow up amid such scenes, and you are indeed brothers.

You have written your record, you have done your duty. The principles you then asserted are as necessary for the preservation of the American Union as they were when you struck for them, and the existence of the best Government the world ever saw, the American Union, is still indissolubly bound up in the principles for which you fought. Be still ever ready to fight for this Union as I would be willing to unsheath my sword for it. I have no regrets for the past, for it involves these principles.

If you suffered for your principles and lost all in war save honor, you still preserve that, and you came from a great war with your hands unstained by plunder.

This is your record, and I thank God for it.

MORMONS STRIKING BACK.

Congressional Amours Will Be Exposed if War Is Made upon Polygamy.

Special to Pioneer-Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—For several days there has been a good deal of talk about what the Mormons proposed to do if Congress should make an out-and-out war upon polygamy. It has been said that the Mormons are gathering details of certain illicit amours of certain well-known men in this city as a weapon of defense. A well-known Pennsylvania Congressman is living here openly with a woman not his wife. Another, a Brooklyn member, has here as his housekeeper a leading member of the New York demi monde. On Thirteenth street, north, early in the season, a venerable Senator made such eager love to the colored chambermaid that he was requested to remove his distinguished presence to other quarters. All of these scandalous stories grouped would certainly afford the Mormons a good opportunity for striking back. A gentleman who knows something of the Mormon campaign says:

The Mormons are tired of this one-sided business, and, believing that their religion does not pan out so badly when shown alongside of our so-called Christians of the East, they have had a strong representation here since last fall, quietly investigating the habits and goings-on of those members and Senators who were most prominent in their hostility to the followers of Joe Smith. This corps of well-trained detectives, both male and female, have carefully performed the work assigned them, and the result is the accumulation of a mass of information as to the naughtiness of certain of our wise legislators that is absolutely horrifying. and the worst feature in the business is that the scheme has been so perfectly carried out that it is possible in almost every instant to plead truth in justification of any libel suit that might be instituted. All this evidence is ready to be placed in the hands of Delegate Cannon, who will wait quietly for the usual program to be inaugurated, and then proceed to reply to the personal lies usually heaped upon him by opening the bag and letting the cats out enough to make things red-hot here in Washington, and lay the foundation for the biggest crop of divorce suits that has yet been gathered by the courts of the country. How do you suppose a certain Congressman feels now, when he learns that his footsteps were closely watched for the past two months by a Mormon shadow, who has kept a daily record of the gambling hells and bagnios visited by him, and raked up the matter of the widow who was sent from her boarding-house last week for keeping too late hours with him and two others from his section? Do you imagine he is going to rise and get off the big anti-mormon speech that he has been preparing for this special occasion! Here is another member who has been varying the strain on his constitution by working like a trooper in committee and overdoing the platonics in a gorgeous household in the fashionable end of our town. He has just discovered that the butler in that residence, who has been Love's messenger between madame and himself since the beginning of the session, is nothing more nor less than one of those Mormon devils who has kept copies of notes and memoranda of assignations to be used in this Utah contest."

"What will be the result of all this?"

"Just this: A halt will have to be called in this Utah campaign, and these wounded reputations sent to the rear. Then it will be in order to call for volunteers—a sort of legislative forlorn hope—in which the extra clergymen on the floor will have more chance to get in their fine work and skirmish with the enemy until a new election can be worked up in the Territory."

Population of Our Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The following census table shows the population of the cities of the United States having over 40,000 inhabitants:

	1880.	*1870.*
New York, N. Y.	1,206,299	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.	847,170	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.	566,663	396,099
Chicago, Ill.	503,185	298,977
Boston, Mass.	362,839	250,526
St. Louis, Mo.	350,518	310,864
Baltimore, Md	332,313	267,354
Cincinnati, O.	255,139	216,239
San Francisco, Cal.	233,959	149,473
New Orleans, La.	214,090	191,418
Cleveland, O.	160,146	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.	156,389	86,076
Buffalo, N. Y.	155,134	117,714
Washington, D. C.	147,293	109,199
Newark, N. J.	136,508	105,058
Louisville, Ky.	123,758	100,753
Jersey City, N. J.	120,722	82,546
Detroit, Mich	116,340	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.	115,587	71,440
Providence, R. I.	104,857	68,904
Albany, N. Y.	90,758	69,422
Rochester, N. Y.	89,366	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.	78,682	53,180
Indianapolis, Ind.	75,056	48,244
Richmond, Va.	63,600	51,038
New Haven, Conn.	62,882	50,840
Lowell, Mass	59,475	40,928
Worcester, Mass.	58,291	41,105
Troy, N. Y.	56,747	46,465
Kansas City, Mo.	55,785	32,260
Cambridge, Mass.	52,669	39,634
Syracuse, N. Y.	51,792	43,051
Columbus, O.	51,647	31,274
Paterson, N. J.	51,031	33,579
Toledo, O.	50,137	31,584
Charleston, S. C.	49,984	48,956
Fall River, Mass.	48,961	26,766
Minneapolis, Minn.	46,887	13,066
Scranton, Pa.	45,850	35,092
Nashville, Tenn.	43,350	25,865
Reading, Pa.	43,278	33,930
Wilmington, Del.	42,478	30,841
Hartford, Conn.	42,015	37,180
Camden, N. J.	41,659	20,045
St. Paul, Minn.	41,473	20,030

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

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Sanford's Radical Cure!

Complete Treatment $1.

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress, by using SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh.

Complete Treatment $1.

Sneeze until your head is ready to fly off, eyes and nose running water, throat parched and blood feverish, or take SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh and be cured.

Complete Treatment $1.

Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms are what Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is made of. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package for $1. Sold everywhere.

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Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving Pain and Weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

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Dr. Alex. Robertson, 1057 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."

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Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.

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LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA!

THIS EVENING, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera LES HUGUENOTS. Raoul, Signor Ravelli; Saint Bris, Galassi; Nevers, Del Puente; Maurevert, Monti; De Retz, Costa; Meru, Corsini; Marcel, Novara; Urban, Mlle. Lauri; Marguerite de Valois, Mlle. Marie Vachot; and Valentina, Mlle. Paolina Rossini. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mme. Malvina Cavallazzi.

Director of the Music and Conductor...SIG. ARDITI.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, Bizet's Opera, CARMEN. Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente, Mlle. Dotti, Mlle. Kalas, and Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, Verdi's Opera, RIGOLETTO. Signori Ravelli, Galassi, Monti, Costa, Mlle. Kalas, Mlle. Lauri, and Mlle. Paolina Rossini.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, Wagner's Opera, LOHENGRIN. Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, and Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, Beethoven's Opera, FIDELIO. Signor Ravelli, Signor Galassi, Signor Novara, Signor Costa, Signor Rinaldini, Mlle. Emma Juch, and Mlle. Dorani (her first appearance).

Grand Farewell Matinee

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock.

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On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 7, at 8:15 o'clock.

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LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

With Scenery and Costumes.

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EDGARDO..........................SIG. NICOLINI

And the entire Second Act of Rossini's Opera of

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Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882.

WARMER and partly cloudy weather, with a prospect of snow during the night, for the Upper Lake region today.

A BAND of Herzegovinian insurgents under cover of night surprised and attacked ten Austrian gendarmes and massacred them with frightful ferocity.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association was held in Farwell-Hall yesterday afternoon. The addresses and the reports of officers made a gratifying presentment of the grand work of the organization and of its flourishing condition.

THERE is something of a business panic in Dublin, and a number of failures are reported, and others predicted unless financial assistance is received. The cause of the stringency is said to be the difficulty experienced by tradesmen in collecting amounts due them from landlords.

ANOTHER break has occurred in the Mississippi levee at Tropical Bend, La., 100 feet being washed out, so that the country is inundated for two miles. This is a way the mighty river has of entering an occasional protest against the policy which prefers artificial dams to a natural outlet.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday-observance law, which was contested on the ground that in the exemption of the Hebrews from its penalties and provisions the law granted privileges and immunities to a distinct class or creed, and was therefore obnoxious to the Bill of Rights.

A NUMBER of interesting sermons are given in our columns this morning. Dr. Thomas, at the People's Church, preached on "An Attractive Religion—Its Life"; Prof. Swing, at the Central Church, on "The Power of the People"; the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at Immanuel Baptist Church, on "The Preparation of Jesus"; and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in the further refutation of the infidel teachings of Robert G. Ingersoll.

THE additional correspondence relating to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty does not improve the pretensions of the British Government under it. But it shows that the British Foreign Office is not disposed to entertain any proposition looking to the abrogation or modification of the treaty; and, at the same time, it strengthens the position of our Government that the treaty is practically obsolete by reason of the failure of both nations to agree upon its meaning in the early stages of its existence, and of its inapplicability to the changed conditions of affairs arising in the course of the thirty-two years since it was signed. Mr. Blaine's letter throws much valuable historical light on the operations of the treaty. He shows that "from the time of its conclusion in 1850 until the end of 1858 its provisions were thrice made the basis of a proposal to arbitrate as to their meaning, that modification and abrogation have been alike contingently considered, and that its vexatious and imperfect character has been repeatedly recognized on both sides."

THE President and Secretary of State are reported to be very uneasy concerning the present phase of the Chilian complication, and to be anxiously awaiting a message from Mr. Trescott giving assurance of the receipt by that gentleman of the telegrams of Jan. 3 and 4 announcing the change of policy by the United States Government, and the cancelling of that portion of the instructions of Secretary Blaine which contemplated, in a certain contingency, the abrupt termination of diplomatic relations between the United States and Chili. It was hoped that the new instructions cabled by way of Europe to Mr. Trescott would reach him before he had taken, pursuant to Mr. Blaine's instructions, any action which would jeopardize the peaceful relations of the two countries, but it is not yet known that the second set of instructions arrived in time to prevent the grave consequences feared. In his anxiety to forestall the effect of a possible delay or miscarriage of the telegrams to Trescott, Secretary Frelinghuysen has had a personal interview with the Chilian Minister in Washington, to whom he has given assurances of a character calculated to impress upon that official the strong desire of the United States to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with Chili. It is predicted that Mr. Blaine will before long make some public statement or address in reply to the harsh criticisms upon his course in the Chilian affair and explanatory of his motives and purposes.

MR. BLAINE, having been interviewed in Washington, has improved the opportunity to set himself right regarding certain matters connected with the reigning diplomatic sensation. He pronounces as false and without foundation in truth the assertion that his instructions to Trescott were drafted and forwarded without the knowledge of the President, and states that not only were the instructions fully discussed between the President and himself, but after being written they were twice submitted to him for criticism and change, and he has in his possession the original draft bearing marks of the modifications desired by the President. Mr. Blaine recalls the fact that the President, in his inaugural message, specifically referred to Trescott's mission and instructions. He promptly acknowledges the right of the President to change his mind and reverse any policy previously agreed upon, but for himself says he can see no reason to take a different view of the wisdom of the prior course marked out. He fears that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the South Pacific coast. His side of the case is stated with great force in the concluding portion of the interview, in which he declares that the spoliation of Peru demanded by Chili is equivalent to the secession of the eleven States in rebellion in the years following 1861, and the loss to the Union of the Pacific States besides. It amounts, says Mr. Blaine, to the "wholesale destruction of a friendly Republic—a destruction as complete and as cruel as the partition of Poland."

ARTHUR'S FLOP ON FOREIGN POLICY.

The diplomacy of the United States has produced a most remarkable sensation, and one which has already attracted the attention of all the Governments of the civilized world. In November last the President appointed Mr. William H. Trescott Special Minister to the Republics of Peru and Chili, charged with the mission of aiding in the adjustment of the pending difficulties between those countries, which difficulties have assumed that degree of intensity that indicates the absorption of Peru by the more powerful Republic of Chili. Mr. Trescott was personally familiar with the views of the Garfield Administration on this question, as he was also with those of President Arthur, and was doubtless selected for that reason.

On Dec. 1 Mr. Blaine furnished Mr. Trescott with his letter of instructions, which letter has been published in THE TRIBUNE. In those instructions the Envoy is reminded that when Chili captured the Capital of Peru and expelled the Government of that country there was no Peruvian authority with whom to treat; a provisional Government was erected under Chilian consent, the President being Señor Calderon, and this provisional Government was recognized by the United States. The instructions then said:

> In giving the support of recognition to the Calderon Government so far was this Government from doing what could be considered an unfriendly act to Chili that it was in fact giving its aid to the very policy which Chili avowed, and which, in the opinion of competent judges, was the only method of a reasonable solution. And this conclusion of the Government was strengthened and confirmed by information which was transmitted to the department by Gen. Kilpatrick, United States Minister to Chili. As soon as the facts indicated the possibility of real and independent vitality in the constitution of the Calderon Government, the Chilian military authorities issued an order forbidding any exercise of its functions within the territory west of the mountains, including the Capital and parts of Peru. Unable to understand this sudden and—giving due regard to the professions of Chili—this unaccountable change of policy, this Government instructed its Minister at Lima to continue to recognize the Calderon Government until more complete information would enable it to send further instructions. If our present information is correct, immediately on receipt of this communication they arrested President Calderon, and thus, as far as was in their power, extinguished his Government. The President does not now insist on the inference which this action would warrant. He hopes there is some explanation which will relieve him from the painful impression created by the Chilian Government in its resentful reply to the continued recognition of the Calderon Government by the United States. If, unfortunately, he should be mistaken, and such motive be avowed, your duty will be a brief one. You will say to the Chilian Government that the President considers such a proceeding as an intentional and unwarranted offense; and you will communicate such avowal to the Government of the United States, with the assurance that it will be regarded by the Government as an act of such unfriendly import as to require an immediate suspension of all diplomatic intercourse. It is more probable that the course will be explained by the allegation that the conduct and language of the United States Minister in Peru had encouraged the Calderon Government to such resistance of the wishes of Chili as to render the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty of peace with the Calderon Government impossible.

After pointing out further various ways that Chili might explain the contemptuous disregard of the recognition of Calderon by the United States, Mr. Blaine's instructions go on and say:

> It is difficult for me to say now how far an explanation would be satisfactory to the President which was not accompanied by a restoration or recognition of the Calderon Government. The objects which he has at heart are: First, to prevent the misery, confusion, and bloodshed which the present relations between Chili and Peru seem only too certain to renew; and, second, to take care that in any friendly attempts to reach this desirable end the Government of the United States is treated with the respectful consideration to which its disinterested purpose, its legitimate influence, and its established position entitle it. The President feels in this matter neither irritation nor resentment. He regrets that Chili seems to have misconceived both the spirit and intention of the Government of the United States, and thinks her conduct has been inconsiderate. He will gladly learn that a calmer and wiser judgment directs her counsels; and asks, in no exacting spirit, a correction of what were perhaps natural misunderstandings. . . . Should the Chilian Government, while disclaiming any intention of offense, maintain its right to settle its difficulties with Peru without the friendly intervention of other Powers, and refuse to allow the formation of any Government in Peru which does not pledge consent to the cession of Peruvian territory, it will be your duty, in language as strong as is consistent with the respect due an independent Power, to express the disappointment and dissatisfaction felt by the United States at such a deplorable policy.

The instructions further direct:

> A practical prohibition of the formation of a stable Government in Peru and the absolute appropriation of its most valuable territory is simply the extinction of a State which has formed a part of the system of Republics on this continent, honorable in traditions, illustrious in its past history, and rich in resources for future progress. The United States, with which Peru has for many years maintained the most cordial relations, has a right to feel and express deep interest in its distressed condition; and while, with equal friendliness to Chili, we will not interpose to deprive her of the fair advantages of military success, nor put any obstacle to the attainment of future security, we cannot regard with unconcern the destruction of the Peruvian nationality. If our good offices are rejected, and this policy of the disruption of an independent State be persisted in, this Government will consider itself discharged from any further obligation to be influenced in its action by the position which Chili has assumed, and will hold itself free to appeal to the other Republics of this continent to join it in an effort to avert consequences which cannot be confined to Chili and Peru, but which threaten with the extremest danger the political institutions, peaceful progress, and liberal civilization of all America.

The whole scope of these instructions are to the effect that the United States protest against the extinguishment of Peru as a nation and her incorporation and seizure by Chili by force of arms because Peru fails to agree to terms impossible for her to perform. It will be seen that throughout this letter of instructions the Secretary of State speaks for and in the name of President Arthur, to whom, as is the rule, all directions of this kind are submitted before they are sent. In this case there is a positive assurance that these instructions were sent by the President's authority.

In December Mr. Blaine left the State Department and Secretary Frelinghuysen succeeded him. The activity of the Chilian and Peruvian Ministers at Washington compelled an immediate knowledge by the new Secretary of the action of his predecessor, and, as the result of conferences by him with the President, Mr. Frelinghuysen, under date of Jan. 9, by telegraph to Mr. Trescott, directly revoked one part of the original instructions and modified the general tone and purport of the other parts. He instructs Trescott as follows:

> The President wishes in no manner to dictate or make any authoritative utterance to either Peru or Chili as to the merits of the controversy existing between those Republics as to what indemnities should be asked or given, as to a change of boundaries, or as to the personnel of the Government of Peru. The President recognizes Peru and Chili to be independent Republics, to which he has no right or inclination to dictate. Were the United States to assume an attitude of dictation toward the South American Republics even for the purpose of preventing war, the greatest of evils, or to preserve the autonomy of nations, it must be prepared by army and navy to enforce its mandate, and to this end tax our people for the exclusive benefit of foreign nations. The President's policy with the South American Republics and other foreign nations is that expressed in the immortal address of Washington, with which you are entirely familiar. What the President does seek to do is to extend the kindly offices of the United States impartially to both Peru and Chili, whose hostile attitude to each other he seriously laments, and he considers himself fortunate in having one so competent as yourself to bring the powers of reason and persuasion to bear in seeking the termination of the unhappy controversy; and you will consider as revoked that portion of your original instructions which directs you on the contingency therein stated as follows:
>
> You will say to the Chilian Government that the President considers such a proceeding as an intentional and unwarranted offense, and that you will communicate such an avowal to the Government of the United States with the assurance that it will be regarded by the Government as an act of such unfriendly import as to require the immediate suspension of all diplomatic intercourse. You will inform me immediately of the happening of such a contingency, and instructions will be sent to you.
>
> Believing that a prolific cause of contention between nations is an irritability which is too readily offended, the President prefers that he shall himself determine, after report has been made to him, whether there is or is not cause for offense. It is also the President's wish that you do not visit (although indicated in your original instruction you should do so), as the Envoy of this Government, the Atlantic Republics after leaving Chili. The United States is at peace with all the nations of the earth, and the President wishes hereafter to determine whether it will conduce to that general peace which he would cherish and promote for this Government to enter into negotiations and consultations for the promotion of peace with selected friendly nationalities without extending a like confidence to other peoples with whom the United States are on equally friendly terms. If such partial confidence would create jealousy and ill-will, peace, the object sought by such consultation, would not be promoted. The principles controlling the relations of the Republics of this hemisphere with other nationalities may, on investigation, be found to be so well established that little would be gained at this time by reopening a subject which is not novel. The President, at all events, prefers time for deliberation.

This reversal within thirty days of a clear and emphatically expressed policy towards two foreign American Republics is something not frequent in National history. The mere change of Secretaries is not a sufficient explanation. Secretaries of State are mere clerks of the President. The change, and the change is a wide one, is on the part of the President. That he was influenced by the Secretary in reaching the opinions expressed in the first instructions is doubtless true, as it is also evidently true that his change of opinion was brought about by the efforts of the present Secretary. That is all there is of the case. The President has changed his opinion. James K. Polk, who was elected President on the cries of "The whole of Oregon or none," and "Fifty-four forty or fight," and who in his inaugural declared that "our title to the whole of Oregon is indisputable," at the first meeting of Congress sent a secret message to the Senate advising a settlement on the line of forty-nine. The President had a right to change his views.

The question to be considered by the public is, Is not the policy of strict neutrality avowed by the President in January a wiser one than that marked out in December last? Why should the United States intermeddle in the wars of two South American Republics? Those States are in a chronic state of war, civil or foreign, and have been since their independence was established. The Peruvians and Chilians are of the same general class, Spanish and Indian. In Chili there is more Spanish than Indian, and in Peru there is more Indian than Spanish. After a semi-civilized war Chili has conquered Peru, and holds all the Peruvian territory that has the least value. What possible political interest can it be to the United States if these two so-called Spanish-Indian Republics be consolidated, and hereafter be one instead of two? If consolidated by force they will live in civil war; if they be kept alive as separate States, one holding the other under mortgage, they will still live in civil war. Is it not in the interest of humanity that one strong State be erected out of the two? And whether this be Chili or Peru is a matter of indifference. Why should the United States undertake to decide between them, and thereby engage in war with Chili? If we espouse the cause of Peru, other nations may take the side of Chili. Why should not the United States adhere to its ancient policy of strict neutrality? President Arthur in his revised policy has certainly taken the better and wiser part.

THE New York *Herald* is discussing the Cook County probate troubles, and arrives at the conclusion that the Supreme Court cannot reverse its unfortunate decision for this reason:

> The move made in Chicago for a reconsideration of the decision against the constitutionality of the Cook County Probate Court indicates a rather low estimate of either the ability or the honesty of the Illinois Supreme Court. Of course the purpose is to secure a reversal of the judgment because of its serious consequences. But it is not easy to see how the court can now reverse an opinion unanimously [?] given only a few days ago without confessing that it blundered then or creating a suspicion as to its honesty now. Such a proceeding would only shake the confidence of the people in their highest judicial tribunal. No doubt the example of the United States Supreme Court overruling itself on the legal-tender question will be cited by the Chicago lawyers. That precedent is bad enough, but it presents extenuating circumstances which are not found in the Illinois case. When the court at Washington reversed its own decision the personnel of the bench had changed, and, moreover, the opinion overruled had originally received the concurrence of but a bare majority of the Judges. The Chicago movement contemplates the same Judges in the same case reversing their own unanimous [?] decision immediately after it is rendered. A court can hardly do this without stultifying itself.

All this is based on the supposition that the opinion of the Illinois court was unanimously given, which is not the fact, three of the Judges dissenting, and that the question before the court was one directly involving the constitutionality of the Probate Court, which also is erroneous. The Supreme Court was acting on a question that did not necessarily involve the constitutionality of the Probate Court. The question at issue was one where the complainant sought relief against certain taxes alleged to have been illegally assessed against his property by the County Court. The blow struck at the Probate Court was an *obiter dictum*, or side issue, and was not the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, but barely a majority—*four* Judges against *three*—and in this respect it is like the decision of the United States Court on the legal-tender question. That decision was made by a bare majority and afterwards reversed. It may surprise the *Herald* to learn that the constitutional provision relating to the establishment of Probate Courts is misquoted in the decision of the Supreme Court, showing haste and inattention, and its misquotation is vital. The text of the decision is:

> The constitutional provision is that in ALL counties having a population of over 50,000 Probate Courts may be established, and necessarily such counties must constitute that class of counties in which Probate Courts may be established.

But the constitutional provision is not as it is stated to be by the Supreme Court. The language of the Constitution is:

> The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of a Probate Court in *each* county having a population of over 50,000.

There is a vast difference between "each" and "all." "Each" is distributive; "all" is collective. "Each" means one of two or one of several. *All* describes persons or things; *each* describes them taken separately. "*All* men" means a body of men taken together; "*each* man" would imply that they are considered apart from each other. The word "each" in this connection was used advisedly by the framers of the Constitution, and was intended to obviate the inconvenience of depriving the larger counties of Probate Courts if they desired or needed them, or of compelling counties that did not need them to establish them under a general law, for the Supreme Court, in the very decision under consideration, holds:

> The intention of the framers of the Constitution can only be accurately ascertained from *the words* employed to express their meaning, and *the words employed are to be understood in their ordinary and usual signification*. Otherwise there could be no safe or uniform interpretation of such instruments. Courts are not at liberty to suppose one thing or another was meant, unless it is plainly expressed or arises by necessary implication from unambiguous terms employed.

Is it not amazing that the Supreme Court, having adopted this rule of verbal construction, should have failed in the present instance to notice what "the words" to be construed were, and should actually have substituted for the word "each" the totally different word "all" in its pretended statement of what the Constitution is? The decision is indefensible on any principles of law or construction; and as it is supported by a bare majority only, the action of the Supreme Court in deciding it hastily on a collateral issue, without due notice or warning that it was to be considered, is sufficient ground for a rehearing.

ENGLAND PULLS OFF HER MASK.

Four months ago all England was dissolved in tears, as it were, and bowed down with grief for their American cousins in affliction. The Queen mourned, the Cabinet mourned, the newspapers mourned, and they all joined in saying how deeply they loved us. They remarked that blood is thicker than water; that it is beautiful to dwell together in unity; that Americans and Englishmen have a common parentage; and that the next best thing to being an Englishman, "you know," is to be Yankee, "you know." Said the Secretary of the American Legation at London: "The universality of the feeling in this country may be judged by the fact that already 496 addresses and resolutions from corporations and societies have been received at the American Legation, not to speak of private letters without number." And how these 496 addresses and resolutions gushed! How they abounded in expressions of the mutability of the sorrow which prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic! They all agreed that there never should and never could be anything except tenderness, and truth, and confidence between the English and the American descendants of William the Conqueror.

But a slight change has come over the spirit of England's dream. The British lion has taken the crape off his fore leg and is quite ready to intimate, with a snarl, that we are no better than we should be; in fact, that we are semi-barbarians, almost beneath the contempt of his royal "Beastliness." By permission of her Majesty's Privy Council, the London *Times* lies monumentally about the Guiteau trial, declaring that "The American people are satisfied with the conduct of the trial, which was a broad farce enacted in a court without one symptom of popular disapprobation." The hideousness of this falsehood is only equaled by the brazen-faced impudence with which it is uttered in full view of the notorious fact that no court on earth was ever so severely criticised as the court which has just concluded the trial of Guiteau.

The *Times* "doubts whether the Nation which has turned the sufferings of Garfield into food for a sensation, the crime into a jest, and the trial into a prolonged farce has the right to hang Guiteau." In a word, the *Times* deliberately and lyingly puts the people in the place of the court and declares that they should not be permitted to avail of the justice at last accorded them because of its tardy coming! This is malicious enough in all conscience; but the cap-stone of malignity appears in the next sentence, where it is declared that "the English sympathies expressed at the time of the President's death are now proved to have been unnecessary." But even this disavowal of English grief is not sufficient to express the *Times'* bitter and relentless hate of the American people. It must fling a parting taunt of the most grossly insulting character in the face of the United States. It says: "All Americans, educated people excepted, sat by Garfield's bedside, not as sympathizing friends, but as dabblers in the mysteries of physiology, and speculators upon the chances of life for a man threatened with pyæmia."

The American people can afford to laugh at the hyena-like yell of the murderer, while it waits to see its effect upon the British people so lately dissolved in tears of sympathy for American affliction.

It is to be noted that the British lion did not take off crape until the President of the United States had removed the crape from his arm and directed his new Secretary of State to reverse the policy of his old Secretary of State touching the South American Republics. While it was doubtful whether Mr. Frelinghuysen would follow in the footsteps of Mr. Blaine the British lion merely growled. Since that doubt is removed he roars like a bull of Bashan—through the mouth of the *Times*. Of course differences of opinion between rival nations on matters of diplomacy are not inconsistent with friendship. But the brutal diatribe of the chief newspaper in England in regard to an American State trial of the first importance, which, however objectionable its methods, resulted in a just verdict in strict accordance with the law and public sentiment, shows not friendship, but bitter and enduring hate.

If other leading English journals follow the lead of the *Times* with rebuke from the British public, it will be in order for the American people to revise their late opinion of British friendship. The conclusion will be irresistible that England hates the United States as bitterly now as when all her ports were open to our enemies, and her shipyards were busy fitting out privateers to prey upon our merchant marine; when her statesmen, her journalists, her lords and ladies, her clergymen, her merchants, and her manufacturers were praying for the destruction of the free Republic and the success of the Confederacy—the Confederacy bottomed on the accursed institution of slavery and buttressed by piracy on the seas and guerrilla warfare on the land.

THE insurrection which has broken out in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very similar in its incipiency to that which in 1875 led to the war between Turkey and Russia. The occupation of these provinces by Austria, which was allowed conditionally by the Berlin Treaty, has substantially changed to annexation. Annexation has been followed by heavy increase of taxation, and the taxation has been let out to Turkish collectors, whose methods are always brutal. Following upon the heels of this came the military conscription, and this has aroused resistance. So far as Bosnia and Herzegovina are concerned, Austria can make short work of the insurgents; but the danger is always imminent in the Balkan provinces that an insurrection will spread, and involve Austria in a war of such large dimensions that the other Powers may find themselves necessitated to interfere. Should the rebellion, however, be confined within its present limits, Austria will not only make short work of it, but she will improve the opportunity to make a further stride toward Salonica, the goal of her ambition. The occupation of posts far advanced beyond her present limits already points in that direction.

COLLAPSE OF THE RUGBY COLONY.

The Colony of Rugby, which Mr. Thomas Hughes established in Tennessee some time ago with such a flourish of trumpets and a good deal of esthetic impracticability, seems to have at least partially collapsed, and the Rugby Board of Aid to Land-Ownership has made an assignment at its office in London. Several of the colonists had returned to England and instituted suits against the board, who allege disappointment and deceit, and it was to avoid these suits that the board made the assignment.

The colonists charge that the board's capital was neither safe nor sufficient, and the *Rugbeian*, the organ of the colony, says:

> Had the English and American gentlemen, when they settled upon their farm and town lots, understood the Board of Aid to Land-Ownership to be but little beyond a land speculating company, no one would have had a right to complain against any subsequent action of the board, but the colony was so distinctly understood to be running upon broader and more mutual lines that all have felt, and naturally, we think, that there was a fair and just cause of complaint against the board's actions. However, the milk is spilled, and Rugby's start, course, and failure, so far as its good will and "shoulder-to-shoulder" principles, once so lauded, are concerned, will now be an interesting study for the psychologist, and, further, serve to point a moral, if it should fail to adorn a tale. Truly, a very ridiculous mouse have these Cumberland Mountains brought forth.

At a meeting of the colonists held last week in Rugby, the local representative of the Board of Aid was called upon to explain the condition and prospects of the board, and he promptly acknowledged that he had been a false prophet as to the success of the colony, and was willing to take his share of the blame. He was convinced when he went to England last summer that there was very little prospect an English colony could be made successful on American soil, and he was also discouraged because Boston and New York capitalists "buttoned up their pockets and refused money for an enterprise where so much had already been sunk," but Mr. Hughes had always assured him that more money could be raised by the board when it was necessary, but Mr. Hughes was now ill and had lost his interest in the management, and the settlers could not look to him for any further pecuniary assistance. He further announced to them that "in *this extraordinary land*, without the slightest intimation on the part of the State officials, taxes and assessments were due, and large tracts of land, the property of the board, had been sold by the State for non-payment of the same."

There appear to be several causes for this lamentable failure, without considering the question of sale for taxes, which seems to be so unreasonable to the representative of the board "in this extraordinary land." In the first place, the colony must be agricultural or nothing, and except for its healthiness the locality has nothing that recommends itself to farmers, as the soil is but two or three inches deep, on a substratum of sand and rock. In the second place, the management, as appears, has been very injudicious, and the lazy managers seem to have decided that once the colonists were located the colony would run itself. Third, the prevailing sentiment of the colonists themselves has been prejudicial to success. Instead of going to work with energy in cultivating the ground and building up the colony, they seem to have regarded their mission at Rugby as a pleasant sort of picnic, in which fishing, botanical excursions, literary pursuits, and lawn-tennis were the prime entertainments. Such a view of the case looks well on paper, and Mr. Hughes, while he was unquestionably honest in his aims, must have looked at it in much the same manner. He undoubtedly thought that he was doing a philanthropic thing, which would redound to the happiness of the colonists and to his own credit, and so blew his pretty bubble, which was collapsed by the first rude wind that struck it, and once more proved how visionary are all schemes based upon literature, esthetics, and a lively imagination when the victims come to deal with hard matters of fact. Those who are left, however, are not disposed to give it up, and are bound to go to work and make a living somehow, irrespective of the board. This shows good pluck at least, and will commend them to the hearty sympathy of our people.

JEFF DAVIS was not misrepresented about his recent New Orleans speech. A full report shows that he opened his speech in this entirely characteristic manner:

> Brethren of a cause not lost but sleeping, it makes me happy to be with you this day. Your history is written in my heart, your deeds are graven on the tablets of the history of heroes. It is not, however, the recollection of these great deeds that gives me most pleasure, but it is the knowledge that they were wrought in behalf of grand principles that are the very foundations of the American Union—State-rights and self-government. It is this knowledge that gives me most pleasure. You were not conquered, but overborne by vast odds and superior physical force.

The "cause not lost but sleeping" was the right to hold black and mulatto people in chattel slavery, and the right of any State to secede and break up the Union. Jeff's "cause," if not "lost," will at least sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Jeff will go on gabbling about State-rights and self-government until he becomes food for worms, but he will never again make people believe that self-government depends on the right of National dismemberment, or that the privilege of enslaving colored American citizens is a "grand principle." Jeff tells his whipped secession slaveholders that "they were not conquered, but overborne by superior physical force." It will take smarter men than were his hearers to perceive the difference. When his "brethren of the Lost Cause" were overborne and squelched, and had surrendered unconditionally, they felt pretty effectually "conquered"—at least mashed.

THE London *Globe* is anxious about the condition of the English navy. It says:

> In every essential which counts toward fighting efficiency the French navy is far ahead of our own. Their ships carry, on the average, thicker armor and heavier guns, their speed is higher, and they are entirely armed with breech-loaders, the type of gun now universally recognized as the most efficient for naval purposes. It does not, therefore, need any professional knowledge to deduce from these facts and figures the uncomfortable conclusion that France bids fair to have a considerably stronger navy than our own within a period which does not reach far into the future. And should we be so mad as to allow her to steal this advantage, it will then be too late to remedy the blunder. Ironclads take a long time in construction, even when all possible expedition is used, and before our supremacy could be reëstablished we might have to deplore some grave maritime disaster, followed by the loss of our invaluable ocean carrying trade.

THE person who, according to the English dispatches, succeeded in interpolating a shocking and filthy expression into a speech delivered by Sir William Harcourt, as reported in the London *Times*, must have been the same fellow who succeeded in printing an editorial article in the same paper of a day or two ago grossly and indecently abusive of the American people, apropos of the completion of the Guiteau trial. It is stated that the responsible managers of the paper have been engaged in ferreting out the parties guilty of the first offense, and have already discharged twenty compositors and two proof-readers. For the second offense, the whole responsible force of the paper ought to be discharged and a new set of unprejudiced, fair-minded, and clean-mouthed people ought to take their places; for, if twenty-two persons were concerned in interpolating a single expression into copy, how many must have been engaged in interpolating a whole article into the columns of that paper?

THE movement for Canadian independence is much more widespread and formidable than the Tories are willing to admit. As a sample of what is going on among the native Canucks to become emancipated from British control, a Montreal dispatch says:

> The Club National, of this city, composed of young Canadians, and affiliated with the Liberal party of the Dominion, has unanimously passed a series of resolutions declaring for full and complete independence for Canada. They say the colonial régime has no further *raison d'etre* on the American continent; that our commercial relations demand an absolute right to make our own commercial treaties; that the protectorate of the mother country is a source of weakness instead of security, and a standing threat against peace and tranquillity; that independence will open a new horizon to the activity and ambition of Canadian citizens, who should no longer remain in dependence, inferiority, and vassalage. The resolutions conclude by calling on the Liberal party to made independence the chief plank in their platform.

NO DOUBT a Florida orange grove is a good thing to have, but how shall a man support himself while the trees are growing? A person of experience answers the question as follows through a correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*:

> Plant vegetables, plant cassava, plant arrowroot, raise melons, split rails at $1 per hundred, build cabins for your neighbors at $1.50 per day, raise chickens, catch fish and eat them, make fertilizers, shoot alligators in Lake Kissimmee and sell their hides, hire out to your neighbors at $30 per month and work your own place at night, sell land, swap horses, work on some one of the railroads, put up saw-mills, cut and haul posts and stakes, plant nursery trees, flowers, etc. You can't starve. Fish are for the taking, and sweet potatoes are indigenous to the soil. We have 8,000 people in Orange County and only three paupers, and we have never seen a beggar in the county.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, N. J., has revived an old order against incorrigible drunkards in his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, providing that, when they have been killed by rum, their worthless remains shall not be admitted into the cemeteries. Liquor-dealers who sell to drunken men and wife-beaters are included in the list. The Bishop, it is to be hoped, will rigorously enforce the rule, which, for some reason or another, fell into disuse. It is an insult to the dead who led honest, virtuous lives to allow these classes to be buried with them. They should have a cemetery of their own.

SPEAKER KEIFER has made a number of mistakes in his new and trying position, but he did the correct thing on last Friday, and one for which he deserves the thanks of the whole country. That ass-thetic importation, Oscar Wilde, sent his card to the Speaker while the House was in session, expecting that the Speaker would temporarily suspend the proceedings in order to receive the snob; but he replied that he would see him at his hotel in the evening. That was the severest taking-down this charlatan has so far received in this country. He has wagged a few of the bon-ton, but he was unable to get his work in on the American Congress.—*Exchange.*

THE official statistics of the late German general elections give the following results: Of the 45,234,000 inhabitants of the Empire, 9,090,381 were entitled to vote, and of these 5,300,784, or little more than a half, exercised their right of manhood suffrage. Of this number of votes, 807,000 fell to the German Conservatives, 393,000 to the Free Conservatives, 2,021,000 to the Liberals, 460,000 to the Secessionists, 720,000 to the Progressists, and 140,000 to the Independents, or Savages; to the Centre, 1,149,000; to the Poles, 196,000; to the Social Democrats, 335,000; to the Popularists, or South German Democrats, 119,000; and to the Alsace-Lorrainers, 150,000.

THE deadlock in the New York Legislature is thus explained by the New York *Tribune*:

> For one month the Legislature of this State has been sitting helplessly and impotently at Albany while the State is paying its members their salaries for attending to its business. What is the reason of this unprecedented and disgraceful spectacle? Simply that the members of the Democratic party cannot agree about a division of patronage. That is all. Here is a party which asks the people to put it into power that it may reform abuses. When it is put in power it devotes itself entirely to a squabble about spoils and lets the public business shift for itself. Do the people care to make further experiments of this kind?

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I think Mayor Harrison's speech was just too lovely for anything."—*The Cable.*

"We are going fast. Napoleon and Wellington are dead, and I have resigned."—*Torrence.*

"Yes, I have read the article. Gen. Torrence evidently needs vaccinating."—*Col. Schaffner.*

"Little Boy": No, Mr. Shipperd is not President of the United States. He only thought he was.

"St. Valentine's-Day will soon be here. My address is Gramercy Square, New York."—*S. J. Tilden.*

Now that Grant and Torrence have retired to private life there is absolutely no excuse for Gen. Sherman not taking a needed rest.

Thus far only eight members of the French Cabinet have been selected. M. de Freycinet should remember that a good right-fielder often saves the game.

Mary Anderson denies the report that she is shortly to marry a Mr. Florence, of St. Louis. In a few years Mary hopes to have saved enough money to secure a Chicago man.

"Time was when the word Hoosier was a synonym of illiteracy," the Indianapolis *Journal* admits. Today it means a man who owns two pacing horses and wears a yellow slouch hat. This is a progressive age.

The mother of the Marquis of Bath, whom the Prince and Princess of Wales visited last month, was a Baring, and her son is credited with saying that it would take two generations to wash the stain of commercial blood off his escutcheon. It is not known whether it was a lack of clubs or men to handle them that enabled the Marquis to get away after making this remark.

A young lady in Macoupin County forwards a poem, the first two stanzas of which state that—

'Tis sweet, 'tis sweet, in summer-time—
Low hangs the mist upon the hills—
To hear the soft, respondent rhyme
From murmuring breeze and bubbling rills,
In summer-time.

'Tis sweet to watch the sunlight fair
Fall full aslant the cloudlet dew;
The dripping rocks, the balmy air,
The radiant mellow scene to view,
In summer-time.

This is doubtless true, but in Chicago the most popular amusement in the summer-time is to drink lemonade with timber in it and watch the Bridgeport smells knock down strangers.

PERSONALS.

Mr. M. H. DeYoung, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, has bought a fine residence on Nob Hill for $30,000, and will spend as much more in enlarging and decorating the house.

About thirteen years ago the Rev. Dr. Talmage removed from Philadelphia to Brooklyn, at the call of nineteen persons. Now the Tabernacle has 2,600 members and a revenue of nearly $30,000.

Miss Brewster, the daughter of the Attorney-General, is a graceful young woman, with delicate features and brunet complexion. She wears becoming costumes of ruby color at her mother's receptions.

Judge Hoar is reported as saying of Richard Henry Dana: "I think if he had been born thirty or forty miles inland, and, instead of being—I say it with all respect—an adherent of the Church of England, had been the son of a Congregational Deacon, he would have been the foremost man in Massachusetts."

It was intended that the Prince of Wales' sons should pass the greater part of April in the Holy Land; but there is some probability that this plan may be altered, and that the Bacchante may come westward to Malta or Naples, in which case the Prince of Wales will make a flying trip to the Mediterranean during the Easter holidays to meet his sons.

At a little distance Don Cameron does not look more than 30 years of age. On closer inspection he might pass for 40. He must be nearly, if not quite, 50. His gray eyes appear to follow his nose as intently as sharks pursue a ship for forage. He is popular with many of the Southern Senators, and intimate with a few. His social habits are attractive.

Washington letter: Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has grown thin, and doesn't look as well when she wears low-necked and short-sleeve dresses as she does in visiting costume. She attends all the germans and dances as she did when a girl. Friday evening she wore pink satin brocade with crimson flowers. The skirt was trimmed with the two elegant point-lace flounces which covered her wedding-dress, and a row of the lace went around the low neck of the corsage. A bar of large solitaire diamonds sparkled amid the lace; she wore many other fine diamonds.

Charles Reade breaks a silence of several years with a vigorous and striking sketch of Sir Robert Lush, for many years one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, and later one of the Lords Justices of Appeals. Mr. Reade's sketch appears in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*, and is the first of a series of papers which he has engaged to write for that paper.

Sir Edward Thornton is practicing in St. Petersburg some of the pleasant arts he learned in Washington. He gave a brilliant reception a short time ago, at which his distinguished guests were much delighted by the peculiar iced drinks served to them. Huge blocks of Neva ice were placed on the buffet extending along one side of the dining-room and champagne and claret were ladled from the centre of them.

The Princess of Wales met lately with what was nearly a serious accident. While playing with her children at a game of "snap-dragon" at Sandringham, she unwittingly overturned the vessel of burning spirit. Her dress caught fire, her eyebrows were singed, and one arm was injured. Brave lady that she is, she was the coolest of the group: while the flames of her sleeve were being extinguished, she herself tore away the burning portion of her skirt.

Mr. Wilde's apology to the Baltimoreans has not been graciously received by the *Gazette*. "Perhaps," it says, "in the kind of society in which when at home Oscar Wilde is accustomed to associate the sort of apology that he makes may be accepted as an atonement for a slight to a kind hostess. If so, allowances must be made for him. Perhaps he has acted as politely as he knows how, and perhaps one of these days there may be a renaissance of good taste in manners as well as in upholstery."

EXTRADITION.

Correspondence Between the Governors of Missouri and Tennessee Relative to Surrender by the Former to an Agent of the Latter of Two Men Accused of Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The *Chronicle* of this city will give publicity tomorrow for the first time to an interesting correspondence between Gov. Hawkins, of this State, and Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, relative to the demand made by the former upon the latter for the arrest and delivery to the agent of Tennessee of John Kincaid and Thomas W. Smith, charged with having murdered a man named Cawood in Claiborne County, this State, in 1865. Under date of Jan. 9, 1882, in reply to Gov. Hawkins' requisition, after stating that he had caused a warrant to be issued commanding the arrest of Kincaid and Smith and their delivery to the agent of Tennessee, Gov. Crittenden says:

"For reasons which appear sufficient, I have today directed a revocation of our warrant and its return to me without execution, until such time as I may more fully investigate the matter. The murder is charged to have been committed in March, 1865, before the close of the War, by Kincaid and a number of others. Such charges ought to be closely investigated before persons are taken from State to State to be tried upon them. I know that your Excellency will fully appreciate my feelings in this matter, and will grant me such assistance as you can in determining the animus of the prosecution. To this end I have to request your Excellency to make such special inquiry into the particulars of the killing, including the surroundings of the War, etc., as to your Excellency may seem proper." Gov. Crittenden then closes with sentiments of high regard, etc.

In reply to this, Gov. Hawkins, after referring to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of Congress bearing upon such matters, says:

"I must confess that with my conception of the duty of the Executive authority of the State of Missouri in the premises I am enabled to appreciate the reasons assigned by you for your action in directing a revocation of your warrant and its return without execution. I know nothing of the particulars of the killing or of the animus of the prosecution, and must respectfully decline to enter upon the unauthorized investigation suggested by you, and most respectfully, but earnestly, assure your Excellency that the State of Tennessee will expect at the hands of the Executive authority of Missouri a prompt compliance with the requirements of the Constitution and the act of Congress before referred to. Please inform me of your determination at your earliest convenience."

INDIGNANT CREDITORS.

The Sufferers by Archbishop Purcell's Financial Operations Hold a Meeting and Denounce the Assignee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29.—The creditors of Archbishop Purcell to the number of about 500 held today what amounted to an indignation meeting against the Assignee. The meeting was ungovernable at the very beginning, and for that reason very little formal action was taken. Those present were highly wrought up, and it is hardly probable that any well-defined plan of action has been arranged. Upon one point there appeared to be very general unanimity—viz.: that the work of the Assignee is being performed in a very dilatory and unsatisfactory manner. Resolutions were presented, but action upon them was deferred until the next meeting, which will be held Thursday evening of this week. These resolutions declared that the creditors are being defrauded by the Assignee; that money which was collected for their relief nearly three years ago in different parts of the country under the direction of a committee of which Cardinal McCloskey was Chairman have not yet been distributed; that funds from the sale of property conveyed by the Archbishop to the Assignee are also undistributed; that although prepared from the outset to pay something, the Assignee has allowed more than three years to pass without paying any portion of the claim; that the funds are being absorbed by the lawyers; and that delays have been purposely made in the settling up of the Archbishop's affairs. Speeches were made in which even more was charged against the Assignee than was contained in the resolutions, and there were other speeches in which the course of the Assignee was defended. The total number of creditors against the Archbishop is about 5,000, and the claims aggregate $4,000,000. The Assignee has undertaken to subject all church property held in trust by the Archbishop for the payment of the claims. In this he is, of course, strenuously opposed by the congregation, whose house of worship would, were the Assignee successful, be sold to the highest bidder. The case is now ready for trial, and will be one of the most interesting in the history of American jurisprudence. The hearing will begin in February, and will last several weeks. Eminent attorneys will be engaged on both sides. The question at issue (whether property held in trust by a church dignitary can be subjected to the payment of his debts) has never been passed upon by the courts of this country.

EXCITED TAXPAYERS.

Discovery of a Systematic Scheme Whereby the Taxpayers of Kansas City Were Robbed by the Democratic County Collector.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—Kansas City taxpayers are greatly excited over the recently-made discoveries of a systematically planned scheme to rob them by County-Collector Greene, which was brought to light by the Kansas City *Times*, the offender being a Democratic official whom the *Times* helped to elect last fall. The plan by which Greene carried out his plan was to increase the valuation from $1,000 to $10,000 when the parties called to pay their taxes, and then pocket the difference, and in this way it is thought the valuation of Kansas City property has been increased over $1,000,000. Greene collected during September $386,000, and has not yet settled with the Treasurer, as he should have done before Jan. 15, but claims to have funds in the bank sufficient to meet all demands. His bond is in the sum of $400,000, with prominent citizens as security, and, as over $350,000 is known to be in the bank to Greene's credit, they do not seem alarmed, although the taxpayers are up in arms all over the county, and the greatest excitement prevails. Greene is a brother-in-law of ex-State-Treasurer Joseph Mercer, who was connected with the Gates-Mastin bank trouble, which at one time threatened a loss to the State of over $300,000. The Collector tries to make light of the matter, claiming that errors of his deputies caused the trouble, but still retains them, and has already paid back several thousand dollars of overcharges which taxpayers have discovered. It is thought he will be arrested on Monday, and the best attorneys of the city say nothing can keep him from a term in the penitentiary.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY SHINGLE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 28.—The shingle manufacturers of the Saginaw Valley held a meeting here today and formed an association for the purpose of regulating the prices of their products. The present price of XXX shingles was fixed at $3.65 per thousand, and clear butts at $2.50. J. R. Hall, of Bay City, was elected President, and J. W. Provin Secretary. The annual product of the Saginaw Valley shingle manufacturers amounts to a little over 300,000,000.

NEW YORK.

A Peep at the Report of the State Insurance Superintendent.

Fire-Insurance Experienced Many Adversities During the Past Year.

Mormonism Severely Denounced in a Sermon by Dr. Newman.

He Pleaded Earnestly for the Suppression of the Abomination.

Mollie Holbrook in a Fair Way of Getting Her Just Deserts.

She Is Held in New York on an Indictment for Robbing an Old Lady.

Annual Meeting of the Order of B'nai B'rith—A Remonstrance from Importers.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The proof-sheets of the annual chart of State Insurance Superintendent Charles G. Fairman, prepared from statements made for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, of the joint-stock and mutual and fire-insurance companies of other States and foreign countries authorized to do business in this State, present figures of unusual interest not only to underwriters and fire-insurance stockholders, but, to the entire business community. At the close of 1880 the number of companies from other States operating here was 53, and their aggregate assets amounted to $65,074,738.

The chart in question presents reports from fifty-seven companies of this class, whose total assets on Dec. 31, 1881, amounted to $74,388,771. Of the fifty-seven companies

THE OPERATIONS OF TWENTY-EIGHT during last year resulted in reductions of net surplus ranging respectively from $1,400 to $199,300. These companies are set down as the following: Ætna (fire and inland), Connecticut; American (fire and marine), Massachusetts; American Central, Missouri; Armenia, Pennsylvania; Atlantic (fire and marine), Rhode Island; Commonwealth, Massachusetts; Detroit (fire and marine), Michigan; Eliot, Massachusetts; Fire Association, Pennsylvania; Fireman's, Maryland; Franklin, Pennsylvania; Germania, New Jersey; Girard (fire and marine), Pennsylvania; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania (fire and marine), Pennsylvania; Manufacturers' (fire and marine), Massachusetts; Mercantile (fire and inland), Ohio; Mercantile Marine, Massachusetts; National, Maryland; Neptune (fire and marine), Massachusetts; Newark City, New Jersey; Newark Fire, New Jersey; North American, Massachusetts; Orient, Connecticut; People's, Newark, N. J.; Prescott, Massachusetts; Shoe & Leather (F. & M.), Massachusetts; Union (F. & M.), Pennsylvania; Washington (F. & M.), Massachusetts.

THE POLICY-PAYING ABILITY OF COMPANIES was improved by adding to net surplus from $280 to $490. Two bettered their condition to the extent of $5,000 and $8,000, and two augmented their accumulations in sums varying between $11,300 and $982,570. These are the following: The American, New Jersey; American, Pennsylvania; Boohman's (F. & M.), Pennsylvania; Equitable (F. & M.), Rhode Island; Connecticut, Connecticut; Farmers', Pennsylvania; Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Fireman's Fund (Fire Insurance), California; Freeman's, Ohio; Firemen's, New Jersey; First National, Massachusetts; Franklin, Massachusetts; Germania Fire, Pennsylvania; Hartford, Connecticut, $154,930; Insurance Company of North America (Fire & Marine), Pennsylvania, $582,571; Merchants', Rhode Island; Merchants', New Jersey; National, Connecticut; New Hampshire, New Hampshire; New Orleans, Louisiana; Northwestern National, Wisconsin; Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania; Phœnix, Connecticut; Providence, Washington, R. I.; Security (F. & I.), Connecticut; Springfield (F. & M.), Massachusetts; St. Paul (F. & M.), Minnesota; Traders', Illinois; Union, California.

THE EXPENDITURES OF SEVENTEEN exceeds their total income, and the total liabilities of the fifty-seven companies exceeded those of the fifty-three that reported Dec. 31, 1880, by $76,445,990, the total liabilities of the former being $53,750,179. During the year the number of foreign fire-insurance companies doing business have increased from twenty-two to twenty-five, the new companies being the Fire Insurance Association of London, La Metropole of Paris, and the Standard of London. The total assets deposited with State Insurance Departments and Boards of Trustees on Dec. 31, 1881, by the twenty-five companies amounted to $30,032,713. The expenditures exceeded the income of two companies.

MORMONISM.

SERMON BY DR. NEWMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Madison Avenue Congregational Church was this evening so greatly overcrowded that many persons were unable to obtain seats. It had been announced that the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, the pastor, would deliver a sermon on "Mormonism." "A great social and political evil," he said, "confronts the people who are reaping the fruits of procrastination. They dallied with the evil for thirty years—an evil which should have been exterminated at the beginning. What is there in statesmanship or in the ministry of religion that should have allowed such an evil to blossom and bear fruit ere an attempt was made to bring about its destruction? No one can plead innocent of the charge of permitting the curse of polygamy to continue. All are guilty—Democrats as well as Republicans. During the past eight years Democratic and Republican Congressmen have

SAT SIDE BY SIDE WITH A POLYGAMIST, who has flaunted his infamous religion in the face of the Goddess of Liberty. Call up Randall, and Cox, and Blaine. Speak not evil of a retired statesman [laughter], but all are guilty. Many speeches have been made on the floor of the House of Representatives in the polygamists' favor, for his seat has been contested again and again. From this time forward let all wage war against the crime of polygamy. It is proposed," said Dr. Newman, with a smile, "to divide up the Territory of Utah with the surrounding Territories and the State of Nevada. What blind statesmanship! Some of the wise men who are sent to Congress—and would that they were wise men—seriously make such a proposition. Then it is proposed that President Arthur shall issue a proclamation calling upon the Mormons to obey the law of 1882. That would be as effective, perhaps, as

AN ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN A MOUNTAIN by throwing a paper ball at it would be. What is wanted is the knife. There must be heroic treatment. There are some clergymen who are sometimes called fighting parsons. They are in favor of sending an army with Sheridan at its heels to wipe out Mormonism. But the people of Utah are clothed with the rights of citizenship, and have their courts. The courts must therefore be overthrown by a military invasion. It is a well-known fact that the Mormons are organized in military companies, that they have sent abroad for the munitions of war, and that they are preparing for a struggle. They may have in them the stuff that makes warriors. Let Congress declare that Cannon has no right to a seat in that body. [Applause.] The question arises, Shall the people seek the extirpation of polygamy, or let it spread into Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico?" He pleaded in behalf of woman, God's last best gift to man, that the curse should be wiped out.

MOLLIE HOLBROOK.

ARRESTED ON A BENCH WARRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Mollie Holbrook, alias Mollie Hoy, one of the boldest and most expert of the many female thieves in this country, was arrested late on Saturday night by detectives on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Smyth. She is under indictment for larceny from the person, and the prospect is that her conviction will speedily follow. She was arrested on the 30th of September, 1881, in R. H. Macy & Co.'s store, at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, for stealing a purse containing $11.25 from Mrs. Catherine Curtis, an old lady residing in Schenectady, N. Y., having adroitly opened a small reticule which was hanging on the arm of Mrs. Curtis. Emma Jennings, alias "Little Louise," was in her company at the time, and acted as her "cover." After an examination the prisoners were

ADMITTED TO BAIL in $1,500 each to await trial for the larceny, and Emma Jennings was also held for the assault on Miss Toy. They were both indicted on Oct. 6, and when later the case was called for trial they failed to put in an appearance. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest, and the police have been looking for them ever since. Mollie was known to be the mistress of James Hoy, who has the reputation of being a bank burglar. He was closely shadowed in the hope that he would lead the police to the refuge of the woman, but in vain. Mollie has been a pickpocket and panel thief for years. In 1872 she kept

A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE IN CHICAGO, into which a merchant was decoyed and robbed of $40,000 in cash. The woman fled to this city, and was arrested about three months afterward in the act of picking the pocket of an old lady at Broadway and Eighteenth street. The lady refused to prosecute, and Mollie was discharged. Subsequently a detective of Chicago came to this city with a requisition for her. She was arrested again as she, in company with "Sheeny Dave," was coming out of a "fence" kept by Hirsch Mandelbaum at Fourth street and avenue A. She was turned over to the Chicago detective, who started with her for Chicago. On the same train were Hoy and two of his companions. The detective took the Canadian route, and when the train stopped at Hamilton, Ont., he got out with his prisoner to obtain something to eat. When the train was about to start

MOLLIE REFUSED TO GO ABOARD. She claimed that on Canadian soil the detective had no authority, and she raised the cry that she was being kidnaped, and Hoy and his friends interfered in her behalf. The result was the detective returned to Chicago without his prisoner and was dismissed from the force. Some months after that Mollie returned to New York and was again arrested and sent back to Chicago. She was never tried, however. Since the Chicago exploit she kept in the background, working in cities where she was not known to the police authorities until her arrest at Macy's referred to above.

ITEMS.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was held at Fernando's Hall, in Fifty-fifth street near Third avenue, today. There was a full representation of delegates. President Joseph Fox, in his annual address and report, congratulated the members on the prosperous condition of the order both financially and in point of members. The Executive Committee at its meeting last July issued an appeal in behalf of the persecuted Russian Jews, which met a very flattering reception from the lodges of the order, and the President yesterday begged the delegates to continue their efforts in assisting the society organized to promote and improve the condition of these poor immigrants. With reference to an employment bureau which had been projected, President Fox recommended that the consideration of the scheme be deferred for another year.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM IMPORTERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Importers here have sent to Washington a remonstrance against Sherman's bill relating to the adjudication of disputed customs cases. They say: "We claim the Government is now amply protected by the law, and we ask that we may have the same privilege due to us as American citizens, taxpayers, and contributors to the extent of millions of dollars monthly to the revenue, extended and secured to us as it is to the rest of our fellow-citizens—of fair and honest determination of disputed questions between ourselves and the Treasury, by an experienced and unprejudicial court and jury."

CASUALTIES.

A Mississippi River Steamer Runs Aground So Hard as to Throw Her Chimneys Down.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill. Jan. 28.—About 8 o'clock last night the Anchor Line steamer John A. Scudder, in attempting to make a short cut by coming through the slough back of this city, ran aground with such force as to cause both of her chimneys to fall, breaking in about forty feet of the hurricane roof. Nobody was hurt. She was towed into the city by the Port Eades.

A Bark Capsized in the Pacific Ocean and the Captain Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Coos Bay says the bark Ranier, from the Sound to Honolulu, was lost Jan. 5 about 200 miles west of Cape Blanco. Capt. Wolf was killed when the vessel capsized. The crew were taken off the wreck by the brig Orient, Jan. 24, and arrived at Umpqua the 25th.

A Car-Repairer Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 29.—F. Billman, employed as car-repairer in the yard of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, was run over this afternoon while repairing some wheels under a car. Death resulted instantly. The body was cut entirely in two. He leaves a wife and three children.

Killed by a Runaway Horse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—Information has been received of the death of Robert Henderson, a prominent citizen of Seacy County. He was riding along the highway when his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing him against a tree and dashing out his brains.

Died of Her Injuries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 29.—Miss Alice Wood, the young lady who was accidentally burned the other evening by the explosion of an oil-can, died last evening and was buried today. She was a daughter of W. R. Wood.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—Max Meissner, a boot and shoe dealer doing business at Nos. 40 and 42 Division street, filed a voluntary assignment yesterday, with David Abrams as assignee. The assets are placed at $7,500; liabilities about $6,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—The failure is reported of N. E. Beebe & Co., general merchants, at Pinckney, in this State. Their liabilities are said to exceed $28,000. The assets are not given.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Arrived, Holland, from London, and City of Paris and Germanic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Brittanic, Labrador, and City of Montreal, from New York, and Polynesian, from Boston, have arrived out.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-three years.

FOREIGN.

More Failures in Dublin, and the End Not Yet Reached.

Several Announcements of a Similar Nature Come from Germany.

Gendarmes Massacred by Insurgents in Herzegovina Under Frightful Circumstances.

Say, Varroy, Billot, and Jaureguiberry Are the New French Cabinet.

Engineer Melville, in Company with Russian Officials, Has Gone in Search of De Long.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE FAILURES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Observer's* correspondent at Dublin says: "There was another and larger failure on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It is expected two or three large houses will fail the present week unless assistance is rendered them. There has also been one failure in the foundry business and one in the building business; liabilities £60,000 and £15,000 respectively. There is quite a local panic, and business is at the lowest ebb. Tradesmen are endeavoring, as far as possible, to collect debts, but, as the debtors are mostly landlords, there is no possibility of settlement for months to come.

THE VERDICT IN THE GUITEAU TRIAL is universally approved, but elicits from the *Times* the most offensive article it has published since the Rebellion. It declares that the American people are satisfied with the conduct of the trial, which was a broad farce enacted in a court without one symptom of popular disapprobation. It doubts whether the Nation which has turned the sufferings of Garfield into food for a sensation, the crime into a jest, and the trial into a prolonged farce has the right to hang Guiteau. It insists that the English sympathies expressed at the time of the President's death are now proved to have been unnecessary, and it affirms that all Americans, educated people excepted, sat by Garfield's bedside, not as sympathizing friends, but as dabblers in the mysteries of physiology and speculators upon the chances of life for a man threatened with pyæmia. The whole article is a series of studied insults.

SPAIN.

NEW TREATIES WANTED WITH AMERICA.

Special Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Several Madrid papers are pressing Señor Sagasta to push forward diplomatic negotiations in Washington to obtain tariff concessions on imports not only of Cuba but of Spain, as the latest statistics show that the importation of American goods is steadily increasing in the Spanish dominions. The same papers clamor for a copyright treaty with America.

GERMANY.

SUICIDE OF A BANKRUPT.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—A banker of Frankfort has committed suicide on account of losses.

FAILURES.

A banking-house of Cologne has failed. Warburg, of Hamburg, has failed, liabilities £100,000.

RUSSIA.

THE JEANNETTE CREW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Engineer Melville, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, has gone to the mouth of the River Lena to search for De Long. Two Russian officials accompany him to organize search parties. Lieut. Danenhower and party are expected at Irkoutsk.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Leon Say will be Minister of Finance, Varroy Minister of Public Works, Gen. Billot Minister of War, Admiral Jaureguiberry Minister of Marine.

A LOAN GUARANTEED.

Leading financeers have decided to guarantee the loan of 85,000,000 francs required by authorized brokers.

HERZEGOVINA.

A MASSACRE.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—Ten gendarmes, surprised at night by a band of insurgents in Herzegovina, were massacreed under the most frightful circumstances.

BY MAIL.

FALSE AND BRAGGART CLAIM OF THE REPUBLICAN FACTION IN ITALY—ITALY WAS LIBERATED BY GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Dispatch to London Times.

ROME, Jan. 13.—At this moment, when, through recent events, the Republican party are asserting themselves with unusual audacity, and pertinaciously insisting that the liberation of Italy was due to them; that they did the work while the House of Savoy reaped the advantages; that the voice of the country is with them, and that they, consequently, have the right, unjustly withheld, of calling the constituencies to decide what form of government Italy should have, a considerable sensation has been created by the publication of some letters which the ex-Deputy, Sig. Achille Fazzari, has written, categorically contradicting their right to make any such claim and asserting in so many words—in support of which he makes a detailed statement of facts—that not only did they do nothing for the independence of Italy, but that they threw continued obstacles in the way of those who did. Signor Fazzari, it must be remembered, was a Garibaldian from his boyhood. He was brought up in the General's family, was with him in all his campaigns, and writes, therefore, with the authority of one who, while playing his part in all the events to which he refers, was in constant confidential communication with Garibaldi himself. Commencing with the campaign of 1859, he states that Mazzini was strenuously opposed to it, and that, while Garibaldi's volunteers were covering themselves with laurels under the flag of the House of Savoy, he stigmatized Garibaldi for taking part in a war which he, Mazzini, qualified as dynastical. When the Thousand of Marsala on board the Piedmont and the Lombardo were en route for Sicily Garibaldi made his proclamation, which might be summarized in the words, "Italy and Victor Emmanuel." The Republicans on board mutinied. It required all Garibaldi's authority to prevent, says Signor Fazzari, such a fratricidal massacre as would not have had its parallel in history, and the General, changing his course to Talamone, bid those who objecting to fighting under the flag of Savoy to land, and sixty-six out of the thousand went on shore. Garibaldi landed at Marsala, was victorious at Calatafimi, and took Palermo, and, after the work was finished, those at Talamone, increased in number through the enthusiasm which Garibaldi's successes had aroused, decided to rejoin the General and participate in the advantages of a victory to which they had not contributed. The Republican leaders not only did not conceal their annoyance at this enthusiasm, but, at the moment when strength was necessary, they thinned the Garibaldian forces by calling off volunteers for an expedition against the Roman States. Moving the scene into the Neapolitan provinces Signor Fazzari writes that there a phalanx of Republicans finally entered the Garibaldian army. It would have been better for the Italian cause had they remained at home. Their object was not fighting. Their aim was to occupy the first posts in the civil administration or to snatch from the Dictator in his most anxious moments between one combat and another his signature to contracts and concessions, or to drafts for some millions. Besides having the Bourbons to conquer, Garibaldi had to contend with the difficulties caused by the divisions the Republicans were ever provoking. He was frequently obliged to leave the camp and hasten to Naples to dispel by his presence the dangers of those internal struggles which threatened to compromise the Italian cause. It is not necessary, continues Signor Fazzari, to repeat the history of 1866 to show what was the course followed by the Republicans during that campaign; what was the pressure they brought to bear on Garibaldi, then at the head of 40,000 men, or how he replied to their importunities that he would resign his command into the hands of the King with the same loyalty with which he had accepted it. Finally, in 1867, Garibaldi planned the expedition upon Rome. The Republicans agitated and intrigued, and, insisting that Rome should be given to Italy, under the auspices of God and the people, did all they could to impede the General's action. Finally, when they could not prevail upon him to unfurl the Republican flag, they induced 3,000 volunteers to desert on the very eve of the battle of Mentana. Such, says Signor Fazzari, in concluding his second letter, of which the above is a brief summary, were the acts of the Republicans during the wars of independence, and I will willingly say mea culpa if the party against whom they are charged can deny them. Thus far no attempts have been made; the Republican organs are silent, but some of the Moderate papers, having asked for proofs, and particularly as regards the charges of venality which the *Liberta* says we now hear of for the first time, Signor Fazzari replies:

"I could give them, but one consideration keeps me from doing so. All that I have written refers to intimate relations between the Mazzinians and Gen. Garibaldi. The latter, fortunately, is still alive, hence no one better than he can in his loyalty, which is above all suspicion, say that all or part of what I have affirmed is false or is only inexact."

AMUSEMENTS.

"Only a Farmer's Daughter" at Hooley's.

There was a large audience at Hooley's Theatre last evening, the attraction being a play which had been somewhat extensively advertised as possessing literary merit of a high order. The star of the occasion was Adelaide Cherie, a young woman whose arrival in Chicago was preceded by the announcement that she was "the handsomest woman on the stage," and the public was also informed that she was a gifted actress. Miss Cherie, who was identified last evening by being accorded the distinction of pica type in the program, while the other members of the company were obliged to content themselves with small-cap and lower-case letters, has a number of very handsome dresses, but she is not a gifted actress. In fact, the audience last evening manifested a decided tendency to "guy" the most beautiful woman on the stage, because, in scenes of the most emotional and heartrending character, and when delivering lines fairly bristling with pathos, she would assume a gait closely allied to that wherewith Pat Rooney has gained so much fame, and deliver the author's remarks in a tone and style rendered immortal by Jerry Donovan, a gentleman of rare attainments in the nose-smashing line, who formerly made this city his home. The Donovan school of dramatic art is certainly different from the Delsartian, about which the public has heard so much of late, and it may be that the prejudice at present entertained against it by the public will eventually be overcome, and Miss Cherie occupy a particularly elevated round on the ladder of fame. But the audience at Hooley's last evening was not prepared for the change, and consequently when Miss Cherie on one occasion came down to the footlights with a Johnny Dwyer swagger and remarked in a Jerry Donovan tone that she was lost, there were some people who sincerely wished that the subsequent scenes might bear witness to the truth of her statement.

Miss Cherie, in the play, first appears as the daughter of an ancient and disreputable female (*Mrs. Stark*) who earns a living by picking pockets. The daughter (*Lizzie Stark*) has bestowed her young affections on a party who is learning a trade under State supervision. He escapes, is pursued by a guard who bears a general resemblance to the Wandering Jew, and, when about to be recaptured by this relic of antiquity, is saved by *Lizzie*, who secures the officer's pistol and uses the weapon to protect her lover's retreat. Just previous to this scene, which takes place in the country, *Justine*, the farmer's daughter, from whose exciting experiences the place takes its name, appears. It is her wedding-day, she having been joined in matrimony to a young man who is described on the bills as "*Harold Lennox*, a wealthy author." Having passed her life in shooing hens out of the garden and performing other labors incident to an agricultural career for a matter of eighteen years, *Justine* is naturally somewhat elated at having married a person who announces his intention of blazing with meteoric brilliancy in the literary horizon, and tells him that she will always be a true and loving wife to him—a remark that young ladies about to embark upon the sometimes stormy sea of connubial bliss never fail to make, although their fulfillment of the promise therein contained is occasionally postponed so long that the gentleman interested fades away and dies before the blissful moment arrives. The happy couple are obliged to stand out in the front yard while indulging in this mutual confidence game, because if they were to enter the house the audience would lose it all. In the course of the conversation it transpires that the bridegroom is, although a great author, suffering from financial embarrassment, and this by the way is about the only place in which the piece is true to nature. The farmer's daughter has $10,000, however, which indicates that her father must have accidentally bred a trotter on the farm, or been elected Treasurer of a grange, and this she hands over to her husband.

Eight years elapse while the orchestra is playing two tunes, and when the curtain rises for the second time the farmer's daughter and her husband are living in fine style. He has become famous and wealthy by his literary work, but *Lizzie Stark*, now known as *Mme. Laurent*, a beautiful adventuress, appears on the scene, and with her witching smile and dulcet Jerry Donovan tones, lures him away from wife and child for the purpose of securing his property, so that she may bestow it upon the escaped convict, who has risen, meanwhile, to the dignity of a yellow overcoat and a low-cut vest. There is considerable trouble in the camp, but in the end the wicked siren is foiled, and the farmer's daughter wins back her husband's love.

Miss Bertha Welby, who plays the part of *Justine*, will, with experience, make a good actress—possibly an exceptionally good one—but at present she is overweighted with the part assigned her. Miss Cherie has not the slightest conception of what acting is.

Grand Opera-House.

Not until last evening was an opportunity afforded to the people of this city to see Mrs. Geistinger at her best. While it is generally conceded that her great reputation as an accomplished and versatile artist is well deserved, yet those who have seen her in operettas only have rushed to the conclusion that there is nothing wonderful in her performances. Because Mrs. Geistinger during her engagement thus far has principally appeared in operettas, people believed that in these plays she is better than in any other, and they judged her accordingly. Such, however, is not the case. Her performances at the Grand Opera-House have shown that she is a far better tragedienne and comedienne than she is an operetta singer. She may at one time have been the greatest of German operetta singers, but her strength in that line has departed. She acts operetta parts with all the perfection and grace that could possibly be expected of any artist in that line, but her voice has lost the freshness and power of youth. She may have been just as great a singer in her day as she is still an actress, but at present she can no longer compare her singing with some of the great operetta singers of the present day.

Thus far during her engagement here she has achieved her greatest triumph in tragedy and comedy. Her performance of *Camille* last Friday night was a masterpiece of art, and it is generally conceded that she played the part better than Bernhardt or Modjeska did. Last evening she achieved a still greater triumph in C. Haffner's celebrated melodrama, "Therese Krones," in which she assumed the title rôle. In this play she has the opportunities to display all her varied talents and her great versatility to their full extent. It requires not only a first-class comedienne and soubret to do justice to this part, but she must also be an emotional actress of more than ordinary power. There is no actress now on the German stage who combines all these varied accomplishments in such eminent degree as does Mrs. Geistinger, and it is therefore not surprising that her performance created such great enthusiasm last evening and gave such eminent satisfaction.

The plot of the play is quite interesting. *Therese Krone*, a young girl of dramatic talent, is in love with a poor but talented young actor. She yearns to earn money to aid her lover, and to gain this end she decides to go on the stage. She meets *Raymond*, a noted actor of that day, and reveals to him her desire to join the dramatic profession, and that she has made arrangements to appear as *Ophelia* that night. *Mr. Raymond* looks upon the matter as a good joke, and thought she was more cut out for a soubret than a tragedienne. Still she insists upon playing *Ophelia*. She is hissed unmercifully by a jealous clique on her début. The grief and excitement apparently drive her mad, and she appears behind the scenes among the cabal which has been instrumental in bringing the disgrace upon her, and plays the insanity dodge with such perfection that even the doctors declare that she is gone beyond redemption. Having thus proven that she is an actress, she assumes her composure and enjoys the discomfiture of her enemies. She hastens to embrace her lover, who had shown great grief while she pretended to be insane. But her lover spurns her, and refuses to have anything further to do with one who had so deceived him. *Raymond*, the great actor of the Vienna Theatre, who witnessed the mad scene, thought he could make something out of her, and took her to Vienna where she became a renowned actress. Although petted and lionized by the "bloods" of Vienna she remains true to her former lover. All efforts, however, to bring about a reconciliation fail, as the lover will not marry an actress who, by her free and easy manners and her great liberality, had rather suffered in reputation. The lover becomes engaged to another young girl, who agrees to share his poverty, but before marriage a heartless money-lender deprives him of his all and the marriage cannot take place. *Therese* secretly pays his debts that he may marry the girl he loves, which so touches the poor girl that she is willing to retire in favor of *Therese*. But *Therese* will not have it. Her health is failing, and she could no longer make her lover happy. She unites the two loving people, and falls dying into the arms of *Raymond*.

It can readily be seen that in such a play Miss Geistinger had an excellent opportunity to display her varied and brilliant talents in their best light, and she improved the opportunity for all it was worth. Interspersed through the play were a great number of couplets and Tyrolean warbling songs, which were most excellently rendered. For such light singing Miss Geistinger's voice is peculiarly adapted, being very sweet in the lower notes, and readily changing from contralto into soprano as required in the Tyrolean warblings. Her imitations of various kinds of eccentric people brought down the house. The only other prominent parts in the play were those of *Ferdinand Raymond*, the actor, *Therese Krone's* friend and protector, and *Leopold*, the young artist, *Therese Krone's* lover. Mr. Lube rendered the part of *Raymond* just as perfectly and brilliantly as Miss Geistinger did the part of *Therese Krone*, and it was hard to tell which of the two did the best. Such a team has never before been seen on a German stage in this city. Mr. Schoenfeld as the young artist lover was satisfactory in every respect. All the minor parts were in thoroughly competent hands. The great feature of the Geistinger engagement is the excellent company that supports her, and which in a great measure accounts for the great success that has attended the engagement thus far.

LOUISIANA.

A Ripple in State Political Circles—Intrigues Growing Out of Pinchback's Desire to Be Made Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—There is quite a ripple in inner circles political, on both the Democratic and Republican sides of the house, over a prospective Louisiana Federal appointment. The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback—a gentleman not unknown to National fame—is, as report has it, to be made Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. Mr. Pinchback, whatever his peculiar merits or demerits in other respects, is certainly not wanting in push. He manages to push himself in, somehow, upon each and every occasion, just in the particular place where he can stir up the most of a row—not to say a smell. The general public will not have forgotten, certainly, with what an indescribable vim he pushed himself for the United States Senate, nor the variety of odors, either, that he managed to stir up in so doing. They will perhaps find reason to remember as well some little of the conglomeration of odors—a sort of veritable Egyptian stink-pot in its way as exhaled—Pinchback once again—in connection with the demise of the Packard General Assembly. Mr. Pinchback's friends—"why is it thusly" that it is through one friends that one finds himself damned?—have always claimed, just here, that to Mr. Pinchback alone was to be awarded the meed of praise for securing the final collapse of the Packard Government. The claim was pressed, too, strangely enough, as a debt owing by both Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats were thus under an overpowering and eternal obligation to Mr. Pinchback for robbing the Packard Senate of a legal quorum, the Administration Republicans, again—those who upheld Mr. Hayes in his abandonment of Gov. Packard—and the Administration in particular, were asked bound by ties of eternal friendship to Mr. Pinchback for giving, as claimed, the Packard Government its final and effective stab—for thus getting it out of the way.

The Democrats claim to have long since paid their debt in full. Mr. Pinchback—always in the hands of his friends, of course—has never failed in pressing his demands that the Republicans shall. He has had an eye from the first, seemingly, on the position of Surveyor of the Port at New Orleans. President Hayes, as certain of our Louisiana Republican leaders have good cause to know, had a peculiar faculty in the way of dodging the issue. They made him President, beyond a doubt. He *ought* to have been grateful. Somehow he never could be made to see it. So, in the case of Pinchback, President Hayes was unable to see where the peculiar obligation came in. The coveted commission for the place of Surveyor of the Port at New Orleans was not forthcoming. There was a slip at one time, truly enough. The papers of Mr. Pinchback got mixed up, seemingly, in some manner, with those of a successful applicant for the place of Naval Officer. Mr. Pinchback's name, as Naval Officer, was sent to the Senate. The mistake, if mistake it was, was discovered in time. The name was withdrawn ere acted upon. "So near, and yet so far."

Was there ever a time in which there was not a war as between the ins and the outs? Mr. Pinchback, one of the vast army of outs, must needs wage a war as against the ins. Certain of the Federal officials have managed to keep their grip on the party machine. Pinchback, as in duty bound, has fought the machine as only Pinchback knows how. He has done so, of course, "in the interest of reform." Mr. Taylor Beattie was brought out as the Republican-Conservative nominee for Governor. Mr. Beattie is unquestionably a gentleman of decided standing and ability. The times, however, were not ripe for the movement. Mr. Beattie, unfortunately for Louisiana, was defeated. Mr. Beattie was left—a former Conservative—as the ostensible Republican head. He was, as a Conservative, outside the Conservative ranks. He was, as the ostensible Republican head, outside the Republican management. As between Mr. Beattie and the officials in the party lead, there came a diverging line. Mr. Beattie has always been an honest and consistent friend of Gen. Grant's—was an open advocate of the third term. The Federal officials, naturally enough perhaps, were for Sherman. There came an issue in the State Convention. Mr. Pinchback, always fighting the ins, early came under Mr. Beattie's protecting wing. Pinchback marshaled his forces under Mr. Beattie's banner. He became much as Mr. Beattie's right bower. His forces in convention were in the minority—were outgeneraled and overreached. Mr. Pinchback and his forces—Mr. Beattie in the ostensible lead—bolted, and set up a rival convention of their own. Out of this came a rival delegation—in the third-term interest—to Chicago. Out of this, again, came a full and complete rival Republican organization—Mr. Beattie at the head, the covering of respectability—Mr. Pinchback in virtual control of the machine.

The outs, of course, always stand upon a question of reform. The Beattie committee have stood up for reform the best they knew how. Being among the outs, they have simply been unable to put their reform tenets into practice. They must needs first exchange places with the ins. They have unquestionably labored to that end with commendable zeal. They did not seem to make much impression upon President Garfield. Their hopes rose to a fervent heat with the advent of President Arthur. Did they not carry a delegation to Chicago solid in the interest of Grant? Were not Grant and Arthur practically one? Was not Arthur, finally, bound in effect to see the friends of Grant duly provided for? The questions collectively were considered a poser. The Beattie committee arose equal to the occasion. They viewed themselves as masters of the situation.

Senator Kellogg, hitherto indifferent, began to count the possible chances. He came to New Orleans in the interest of compromise. He sought to effect a consolidation of the two rival committees. The Beattie folks were riding a high horse; they would accept nothing less than a virtual surrender. Mr. Beattie, as understood, would accept the Collectorship and Naval Office for two of his friends, and the Chairmanship of the consolidated committee for himself. Senator Kellogg very naturally was unable to see it, he sought rather to divide the enemy's forces. Mr. Pinchback—a mere matter of reform—was still anxious for the place of Surveyor of the Port. To make him Surveyor independent of Beattie would be to withdraw his forces from Beattie's command—to sheer, in a measure, the Beattie committee. Senator Kellogg, as understood, took the matter of the Surveyorship under advisement.

Mr. Beattie determined to have his say with the new Administration. Mr. Pinchback was not disposed to take any of Kellogg's chaff—was bound to get in his work. An interview was arranged through friends, some time in advance, with the President. Kellogg, to get in his counter-work, came to New Orleans the second time. There was no other way for it, seemingly, but to promise Mr. Pinchback the position of Surveyor. It is said to have been so promised ere Kellogg left. There would seem, however, to have been a condition attached. It was one as viewed, constituting something of a trap as set for Mr. Beattie.

The Beattie committee went on to Washington. It was composed of Mr. Beattie, Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. Pinchback's aids. Pending the interview, as arranged with the President, Senator Kellogg and Mr. Pinchback are said to have got down to business. Mr. Pinchback was to procure the indorsement of the Beattie committee—i. e., of Mr. Beattie—and his (Pinchback's) followers. To this indorsement was to be added that of Senator Kellogg, and Mr. Pinchback was to have his coveted position. The trap set for Mr. Beattie, as interpreted by the knowing ones, is this: For Mr. Beattie to indorse Mr. Pinchback for the place is for Mr. Beattie to become responsible for the appointment—is to sign his (Beattie's) death-warrant politically with the Conservatives in so doing. If he declines to indorse, on the other hand, Senator Kellogg can well wash his hands of the matter entirely, in that Pinchback, failing to obtain the indorsement of his own particular committee, can make no call on the Senator as the representative of the opposing one, claimed as regular. In this case Mr. Pinchback, repudiated in his own household, is naturally bound to rebel, and there is a lively war in the Beattie camp. This is about the position in which the matter is holding fire.

The Democrats are manifesting quite as much interest as the Republicans. Some of the more long-headed and calculating are afraid of Mr. Beattie and a possible future Independent movement. They want Mr. Pinchback appointed and confirmed. They want Mr. Beattie made to shoulder the appointment and Senator Kellogg the confirmation. They want Senator Jonas, as understood, simply to hold aloof—make no remonstrance against the appointment, keep out of the way when the vote is taken, and let the matter come home to Mr. Beattie. They hope thus, through Mr. Pinchback's unpopularity, to see Mr. Beattie effectually disposed of.

There is another wing, again, composed of the "b'hoys here in New Orleans," and led by Administrator Fitzpatrick, which is said to view the case from a very different standpoint. They are "home-rulers" in the strict sense of the term. They propose to rule the City of New Orleans. They are not overparticular as to whether the bummers are white or colored. Mr. Pinchback with his followers here counts as a possibly important factor. The "b'hoys," it is alleged, are not unwilling to stand in with Mr. Pinchback on anything like a fair arrangement. They think it policy to aid him in the matter in hand, and propose to have Senator Jonas aid in putting Mr. Pinchback through.

Meanwhile Mr. Pinchback's enemies are laying the ropes to develop a strong opposition in the Senate. Altogether the case has an interesting outlook.

RENO.

TOWN AND GOWN.

The Princeton Students' Midnight Foray and Its Serious Consequences—Collegians Under Indictment.

New York Herald, Jan. 26.

Twenty-three students of Princeton College will march up before Judge Stewart in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Trenton, N. J., at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to plead to the charge of malicious mischief. The young men are now under indictment by the grand jury of Mercer County, New Jersey, in which Princeton and Trenton are situated, the bills against them having been found on Monday last at the instance and by evidence furnished by Mayor Hageman, of Princeton. The particular offense for which the young collegians find the rough hand of Jersey justice laid upon them was committed on the night of Dec. 20 last, or rather on the morning of the 21st. The 21st was the last day of the term, and for several days preceding the students had been undergoing examinations. But one subject remained to be tested on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st, in the freshmen class, and a number of the members of that class had resolved to have an old-style "horn spree" on the Tuesday night. They studied until midnight, and then started out, each student of the score or more provided with the most diabolically sounding tin-horns that their small change could procure. They paraded the principal streets, and raised din enough to have turned a Chinese orchestra green with envy. They had no special line of travel, but were bent on having, what seemed to them, a good time. They were joined by other students from their own class and by several from the Junior class, and the racket was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. During the last hour of the foray the cudgel-like canes of the revelers were brought into play on the pretty round gas-lamps of which the townsmen of Princeton are very proud. Over a dozen of these lamps were demolished, and, while this spirit of mischief was running riot with the crowd, they proceeded to stone the houses of Profs. Rockwood, Cameron, and Brackett, of the college Faculty. There were a number of other pranks played, such as a general redistribution of the swinging signs of the town until every drug-store had been provided with a sign from an undertaker's shop. Gates were lifted from their hinges and carried away for long distances. Princeton woke up mad on the morning following. The indignation ran high, and the Mayor, who is a young man and a Princetonian himself, was waited upon by a numerous posse of influential citizens, who insisted that he should do something in the matter. There was a feeling that for once the authorities outside the college Faculty should act. The college magnates had, the citizens thought, carried on their policy of *in oco parentis* too long, until the students thought they were free from any punishment by the law of the land. A very important element in the case was the fact that two of the students who had taken part in the affair had been recognized.

The city, which boasts a Mayor and Common Council, does not have a single guardian of the peace on duty at night, but the horn-blowing of the night of the 20th had roused from his sequestered sleeping place a private watchman. He in turn hastened and waked the whole police force of the town in the person of Dave Leggett. These two local Vereges did nothing but dog the students about on their raid, and when, finding no more lamps to scatter, they turned into the campus and sought their respective dormitories, the officers without marked well the windows of the rooms where the gas was suddenly turned up. By this sort of proof they fixed upon W. S. G. Baker Jr. and J. R. Dickey as participants. The night watchman of the college, who does not go out of the grounds, was sent up to their rooms, and found both of the young men, of course, busily studying. Warrants were issued for the arrest of both students early next morning, but before the Marshal had reached the college across the road from the Magistrate's office, Dickey had started home to enjoy the holidays with his father, the Rev. Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia. Baker, however, was arrested and then subjected to a sort of French police examination. He made one indiscreet admission that he "was with the boys, but did none of the mischief." He was held in $300 bail, which was furnished by Prof. McCloskey, of the Faculty. A few days after, in following up the case, Mayor Hageman went before the grand jury of the county, and there Baker was summoned, and was informed that in case he declined to follow up his confession of being one of the company of revelers and destroyers with the names of the remainder of the squad that he could be punished for contempt of court and contumacy, and besides that, while guiltless as a breaker of laws, he could be held and punished as an accessory and accomplice. Without counsel and under the legal thumbscrew of the astute clerk of the jury, Baker gave the names of all the young men he could recall as being in the party. On Monday morning true bills were found against all these, and during the afternoon the Marshal arrived with a weighty package of warrants, reached the college, and soon had all his little billet doux distributed. Under them he might have marched the company back to Trenton, but with the single exaction of a promise from each that he would appear to plead on Friday the papers were served. The arrests were:

William S. G. Baker, Baltimore, Md.; William P. Riggs, Baltimore, Md.; Abraham B. Gaither, Baltimore, Md.; James Potter, Baltimore, Md.; Jason Fisher, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Henry Dawson, Baltimore, Md.; Addison F. Roberts, New York City; William De Witt Sterry, New York City; Nathan B. Dolan, Philadelphia, Pa.; John R. Dickey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joan P. Bly, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Eaton McLean Kempshall, Elizabeth, N. J.; Frederick W. Burleigh, Fitchburg, Mass.; George P. Cooper, Kingston, Pa.; Joseph C. Foster, Cincinnati, O.; Henry W. Gledhill, Paterson, N. J.; William S. Granberry, Columbia, Pa.; William M. Hall, Bedford, Pa.; Alexander Hardcastle, Goldsborough, Md.; Harry M. Lamberton, Winona, Minn.; James Buckalew, Jamesburg, N. J.; Charles T. D. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; Henry D. Toler, Madison, N. J.

Twenty-two of these names are those of freshmen, George P. Cooper, of Tennessee, being a member of the junior class. There was considerable scurrying around when the students appreciated the fact that they had been indicted for an offense for which the maximum punishment was a fine of $100 and a term of two years in prison. The Mayor was appealed to, but could only promise to secure such leniency as was possible in case the damage to the borough property was made good without delay. He drew up a bill of particulars, and last evening a sum sufficient to cover the $200 injury done to the public property was placed in the hands of the Mayor by friends of the students. Several hurried trips have been made to Trenton by the students, and a number of them have secured counsel to defend them.

The indicted students themselves are in no very talkative mood. They have pretty well agreed upon a general plea of guilty, with the expectation that after making good the damage only a small fine of $10 or $20 would be imposed upon their pleading guilty.

Complications.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give Nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial, they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time, and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A DESPERATE DUO.

How a Pair of Cowboys Were Unmasked by an Aged Stock-Raiser.

Denver News.

The first thing that a tenderfoot does when he comes to Denver is to wonder where the mountains are, and then to look about for the standard desperado of Eastern literature. The mountains are, of course, dimly discernible in the distance, although the tenderfoot is not always exactly certain whether they are the eternal hill or only an insubstantial bank of cloud. A similar hallucination is apt to be experienced with regard to the desperado. The hirsute youth, with a cartwheel hat, who is looked upon as embodying all of the characteristics of a dime novel or literary weekly hero, generally turns to be no more a man-slayer than the clouds are composed of granit.

The threatening presence of a police-station has encouraged the bold, bad men who kill for fun to emigrate, and the wide-hatted, long-haired, sanguinary-looking fellows who hang around the Denver street-corners are for the most part hollow imitations of the bloodthirsty heroes of fiction. Most of them, however, are quite willing to be mistaken for "Buffalo Bills," and use no little braggadocio of a harmless kind, with a view of giving themselves a reputation for homicidal tendencies. This desire to appear terrible is well understood among themselves, and when one of them wishes to say something particularly flattering of another he generally indulges in language which by many would be looked upon as extremely libelous.

Two of these worthies recently entered a railway car in which a *News* man was seated. They were picturesquely attired in sombreros, rubber boots, and pearl-colored suits of military cut. They glowered around the car a moment and then seated themselves and commenced a whispered conversation. Thoughts of train robbers flashed through the minds of the tender feet in the train, and a conservative-looking old gentleman was noticed to surreptitiously slip his gold watch and pocket-book under the cushion. Suddenly one of the "Wild Bills" stood up and there was a general movement among the tenderfeet to throw up their hands, and so allow the supposed desperadoes to get through with their work of acquiring their booty as expeditiously as possible. But a general feeling of relief was experienced when it was found that the bloodthirsty looking fellow merely wanted to borrow a chew of "navy" from an acquaintance in the opposite end of the car.

He had scarcely left his seat, however, when his companion turned to his nearest fellow-passenger and remarked:

"That's the hardest man in Colorado."

"Has he killed anybody?"

"Killed anybody? You betcher life. More'n you've got fingers and toes on you. Why, that's Dead-Shot Bill. Never has to waste a second cartridge. Always takes 'em an inch above the right eye."

"Is he a robber?" hesitatingly inquired the passenger whom Dead-Shot Bill's companion had taken into his confidence.

"Naw! He ain't nothin' of that sort. He kills for sport. Wouldn't steal nuthin'."

"Might I inquire if he has shot any one quite recently?"

"Waal, no; not since a week ago Friday, that I can recollect on."

This was carefully noted down by a stout, fat gentleman, who appeared to be all ears, and looked as though he might be an English tourist.

"Well, don't the authorities make any attempt to—to restrict his amusement?"

"Authorities? Guess not; why he's Sheriff himself of this county, and since he shot the last Judge for fining him for contempt of court when he shot a lawyer that had the impudence to say that a fellow the Sheriff had taken in for stealing a horse wasn't the right man, there hasn't been anybody felt like taking his place."

Then he rose and joined his bloody-named companion.

"Do you know these men?" asked the *News* man of a quiet-looking stockman, who had got on at the same station.

"Know them? Well, yes, I've known them for a few weeks, since they came from the East, and I hired them to look after a flock of sheep, but I've had to let them go because they were afraid to leave the ranch on account of the Indians—in their minds."

THE INDIANA SUNDAY LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—In the case of William Johns vs. The State, appealed for the purpose of attacking the constitutionality of the Sunday law, the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the validity of the law. The objection urged against the law was that the provision excluded from its operation all persons who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath in effect, granted to the Hebrew race privileges and immunities not common to all citizens; and that, therefore, the law was obnoxious to the Bill of Rights.

DEATH OF A CHICAGO LADY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan 30.—Mrs. Hutt, wife of James W. Hutt, lately of Halifax, and at present living in Chicago, fell into the water from Mitchell's Wharf tonight while attempting to land from a vessel, and when rescued a few minutes after was dead. The sudden chill from ice-water and a blow received on the head by striking against the wharf in falling had caused her speedy death. The deceased lady had been in the city for the past two months visiting relatives and friends, and had with her two little children.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—Word was received at police headquarters very late tonight that Mrs. Darris, wife of Gen. Darris, formerly a prominent citizen of this city, was found dead this morning at her residence about four miles out in the country. A grandson named Russell Brown has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered the old lady, and it is said circumstances point pretty strongly to him as the perpetrator of the deed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Sudden changes of the weather often cause pulmonary, bronchial, and asthmatic troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used today, fr m North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 16 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,

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KIDNEY-WORT

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, Once More Answers Ingersoll.

The "Champion of Infidelity" Arraigned for Ignorance and Studied Misrepresentation.

Prof. Swing Discourses at the Central Church on the Power of the People.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Considers the Attractiveness of a Religious Life.

Dr. Lorimer Contributes an Interesting Study on the Preparation of Jesus.

DR. TALMAGE.

The Famous Brooklyn Divine Makes Further Answer from the Tabernacle Pulpit to the Assaults of Ingersoll on Christianity and the Bible.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Tabernacle was filled with an immense audience this morning, who listened to another powerful arraignment by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of "The Champion Infidel of America," his subject being "Ingersoll Further Answered." Following is the full text of his sermon:

They set their mouth against the heavens.—*Ps. lxxiii., 9.*

Full-length portrait of a blasphemer! As the wolf howleth at the sky, and the dog bayeth at the moon, so the blasphemer in my text stands making mouths at the heavens. And on the same night that the wolf frightens away the sky, and the dog stoppeth the moon, will the blasphemer drive back the God of the Bible. You ask why it is that infidels should be thrown into such a rage at the Scriptures. Do you know that pure water will throw a man in a paroxysm of hydrophobia if he has been previously bitten. It is because a man's soul is already poisoned that this pure, bright water from the Rock of Ages throws him into fits of rage and caricature. In great hilarity Mr. Ingersoll speaks of the stopping of the sun and moon in the time of Joshua, in order that the battle might be completed. He intimates this is impossible. But I ask, Cannot he who makes a clock or watch stop the hands and start them again? Cannot a machinist who makes a corn-thresher start it and stop it fifty times if he so desires? If God can make the clock of the solar system, can He not stop it when He will? Mr. Ingersoll jeers at the moon stopping, as well as the sun. Well, if you have never seen the moon in the daytime it is because you have not been a careful observer of the heavens. But the record is speaking after the manner of men. It was necessary only that the light be continued by unusual refraction, and all the worlds might have gone on literally while figuratively they stopped. The Bible authors used the language of their day, as you and I speak of the sun as going down. We do not mean to say by that that the sun goes round the earth, we speak of the way it appears to the eye. But the earth could have literally stopped without throwing the universe out of balance. Does not Mr. Ingersoll know that the earth has two motions—one around the sun, and the other on its own axis—and that, while it may have continued to move in its path around the sun, it might have stopped or slackened its speed on its own axis, and so there would have been no need of stellar confusion? If the world only stopped turning on its own axis, it would be none of the business of Jupiter, or Mars, or Mercury, or the Dipper. All astronomers agree in the statement that worlds have been born and have died. Last week the appearance of a new world was reported by the astronomers at Washington. Thirteen worlds in a comparatively short space of time are reported by philosophers as burning up under their own eye. First, they had the ordinary look of a world; then they became red, showing they had taken fire; then they became ashen, showing they had been burned up; then entirely disappeared, showing that the fire was out. If God can start a world, and swing a world, and destroy a world, one would think He would not be very much exhausted if he stopped it, or, by extra refraction of the light of the sun, continued its illumination. The ancient battle, of which Mr. Ingersoll speaks so contemptuously, was worthy of prolonged day by extra refraction of the sun's rays; for what Yorktown was in Revolutionary times, and what Gettysburg was in our Civil War, and what Sedan was in the Franco-German War, and what Waterloo was in Napoleonic destiny, that was Joshua's battle against the five allied armies at Gibeon. It changed all history, and was as important then as a battle now, in which England, and America, and France, and Germany, and Russia, and Italy, and Turkey, and Austria should come face to face for victory or annihilation. However much any other world, solar, lunar, or stellar, might be hastened on its errands of light, it would be excusable if it lingered by the way, and put down for a little while its sheaf of light to gaze at such an armageddon. In the early part of this century there was a dark day when workmen went home from their fields and legislatures and courts adjourned, and to this day the darkness has not been explained. If God could advance the night before its time, could He not postpone the night after its time? I have heard my father say that he was started out by his neighbors on a night in 1833, or thereabouts, because of the seeming riot of the heavenly bodies, all the stars shooting about in such a wild way that the world was terrified. Astronomers to this day have not been able to explain that star-shooting. If God can start thousands of meteors, and then stop them, I think He can stop two worlds for Joshua's extinction of the five allied armies. If God can, as on that night in 1833, engineer a train of 10,000 meteors and halt them without collision or accident, I think He can control two carriages of light, and, by a golden brake, stop the sun, and, by a silver brake, stop the moon. A celebrated eye-doctor in Boston declared recently that he had more cases of diseased eyes immediately after an eclipse than at any other time, and that it came through so much looking through smoked glass at the sun in an eclipse. So this halting sun of Joshua has hurt the eyes of Mr. Ingersoll, looking at it through a glass smoked with the fires of hatred against Christianity.

This infidel is still further amused at the anointing oil put upon Aaron, and all the judgments that came upon those who misused the anointing oil. Of course, it is easy to make mirth of that which is only a symbol. I do not belong to the order of Masons, nor have I seen the ceremony, but when they put oil on the corner-stone of a new building, no good man would laugh at it. The anointing oil is only a symbol of blessing and sanctity. It ought not to require that a man be a Mason in order to see the solemnity of anointing a corner-stone, or that a man be a Christian in order to see the solemnity in the anointing of an ancient professor of religion. As well make fun of a wreath put on a coffin, or a badge worn in grief, or a slab on a sepulchre. They mean nothing except a symbol of affection and remembrance. As well laugh at the water in church-rite, whether sprinkled from the fountain, or standing in the baptistry. It is a farce, except as the type of spiritual cleansing, and then to every earnest person, whether Christian or unbeliever, it is charged with beautiful significance. An honest man will look beyond the type to the thing signified. It takes a very bad heart to laugh at the anointing oil of the Scriptures. Mr. Ingersoll, with great derision, speaks of the Bible statement that the whale swallowed Jonah, and in three days ejected him upon dry land. If Mr. Ingersoll will go to the museum in Nantucket, Mass., he will find the jaws of a whale large enough to swallow a man. There is in the mouth of the common whale a cavity large enough for a man to live in without descent into the stomach. There have been cases where human bodies were found entire in sharks. Beside that, read the entire account in Jonah, and you will find it does not say it was a whale. It was a great fish. The New Testament, in one place, referring to this occurrence, calls the fish a whale, but the original name is a word for any or all sea monsters. There were in olden times fish compared with which the modern whale is a shad. Procopius says that in the year 562 a sea monster was killed after destroying vessels for fifty years. The marine animal that took care of Jonah may have been one of the great sea monsters that used to swarm the Mediterranean, some of them large enough to allow a prophet to live in them three days, provided he kept moving around enough to keep the gastric juices from taking hold of him—a sea monster large enough to take down Mr. Ingersoll and all his blasphemies, and, when once down, I am sure that in at least three days, as in the case of the whale with Jonah, there would be violent regurgitation.

Mr. Ingersoll goes on and says there are indecencies in the Bible. He dares Christians to read certain parts of the Bible in their families. He takes up the Bible from his lecturing-desk and says he will read some things, and then, with affected blush, says there are some things he dare not read in the presence of families. His delicacy and modesty overcome him. My reply is, there are things not intended to be read, either in family circle or in pulpit; but, nevertheless, they are to be read. I can go into the office of any physician in Brooklyn and find on his table medical journals, and in his library books that the physician would not think best to read in his family; yet they are good books, valuable books, indispensable books, pure books. No physician would be worth the the name of physician who did not own them. Now, there are things in the Bible which are merely the anatomy of sin, showing what a lazar-house of iniquity the heart is when unrestrained. Loathesome description, from the reading of which one rises with a profitable disgust and horror. Not to be read in public, but in private: One rises up from them not contaminated with the evil, but as one comes from the dissecting-room, more intelligent than when he went in, yet in no wise enamored of putrefaction. There is a Byronic description of sin which allures and destroys, while the Bible description of sin warns and saves. Do not denounce the Bible as unfit because there are some things not to be read in the family, unless you denounce all medical journals and books. They are not fit to read in the family.

The blasphemer, knocking about at everything, finally runs his head against the tables of stone and tries to break off one of the Ten Commandments. As an illustration of the unfairness of Mr. Ingersoll, I quote his statement: "One of the commandments said that they should not make any graven images, and that was the death of art in Palestine. Any commandment that is the death of art is not a good commandment." Mr. Ingersoll knew, as every one else knows, that it was graven images made for purposes of idolatry that were forbidden, and not pictures or sculpture for the regalement of elevated taste. Is the Bible the death of art? Go through all the art galleries of the world, and find that the most impressive pictures are on Scripture subjects. Blot out the Bible pictures and you blot out the best parts of the galleries at Naples, at Venice, at Dresden, at Rome, at Paris, at Edinburg, and from all the parlors of Christendom, and you tear down St. Paul's and St. Mark's, and the Cathedrals of Milan and Cologne, and the Vatican. What are Raphael's great pictures? "The Transfiguration," "The Draught of Fishes," "The Charge of Peter," "The Holy Family," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "Moses at the Burning Bush," "Michael, the Archangel," "The Nativity," and at least four Madonnas. What were the subjects of Tintoretto's great pictures? "The Fall of Adam," "Cain and Abel," "The Golden Calf," "Paradise," "Plague of Fiery Serpents," "Agony in the Garden," "The Temptation," "Adoration of the Magi," "Annunciation," "Baptism," "Massacre of the Innocents," "Flight into Egypt," "Crucifixion," "The Madonna." What were the subjects of Titian's great pictures? "The Flagellation of Christ," "The Supper at Emmaus," "Death of Abel," "The Assumption," "Entombment," "Faith," and "The Madonna." What were the subjects of Michael Angelo's great pictures? "Annunciation," "Spirits in Prison at the Feet of Christ," "Infant Christ," "Crucifixion," and "Last Judgment." What were the subjects of Paul Veronese's great pictures? "The Queen of Sheba," "Marriage in Cana," "Magdalen Washing the Feet of Christ," and "The Holy Family." Who has not heard of Da Vinci's "Last Supper," or Turner's "Pools of Solomon," or Rubens' "Scourging of Christ"? After the janitor in the cathedral at Antwerp had thrown back the special covering of that picture, and I had looked at it for five minutes, I staggered back against the pillar, exhausted in body, mind, and soul. Who has not heard of Orcagna's "Triumph of Death," Durer's "Dragon of the Apocalypse," Claude's "Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca," or Doré on everything from the creation to the last conflagration? Knowing all this, Mr. Ingersoll represents the Bible as hostile to art. If in the court-room he were guilty of such outrageous misrepresentation he would be silenced or thrown over the bar.

Mr. Ingersoll further scoffs at the Bible, saying that there is not one word about woman in the Old Testament, except the word of shame and humiliation. He reads, also, selections from the New Testament to show that the Bible all the way through is a degradation of woman. Let us see. Come into this picture-gallery, this Louvre, this Luxemburg of the Bible, and look around and find who are the most honored. There is Eve, perfect as a perfect God could make her; Deborah, the heroine with her womanly arm hurling a host into the battle; Sarah, after death put in expensive mausoleum at Macpelah; Miriam, standing guard by night over the infant lawgiver in the floating cradle, rocked by the ripples of the Nile, and afterward with clapping cymbals you see her leading the Israelitish orchestra on the banks of the Red Sea; motherly Hannah, supplying with her own loving hand the wardrobe of Samuel the prophet; Abigail, kneeling at the feet of the hill till 400 wrathful men at her beauty and prowess are halted in the march of destruction—a hurricane stopped at the sight of a water-lily—a dew-drop dashed back from Niagara; Ruth, putting to shame the modern slang about mothers-in-law by giving up kindred and home and facing wild beasts, and exile, and death for Naomi, her husband's mother; Ruth, queen of harvest fields; Ruth, the grandmother of David and ancestress of Christ; the story of her virtues and self-sacrifices the finest pastoral ever written; Vashti, defying the bacchanalian revelry of 1,000 lords; and Esther, flinging her life away to save her exiled people; Dorcas, the sunlight of eternal fame gilding her philanthropic needle; the woman with perfume in a box made from the hills of Alabastron, pouring chrism on the head of Christ, the aroma lingering all down the corridor of the centuries; Lydia, the merchantress of Tyrian purple, immortalized for her Christian choice; the widow with two mites, more famous than the Peabodys, or the Lennoxes, or the Girards; while, brought in with slow gait and careful attendance, and in high favor, leaning on the arm of inspiration, is that pride and joy of every household, which is so fortunate as to have one—an old grandmother—Grandmother Lois. The Bible does not seem so very antagonistic to women. What name next to Christ commands the most worship on earth? Mary. For what purpose did Christ perform His first miracle? To relieve the embarrassment of a womanly housekeeper at the falling short of a beverage. For whom did Christ break the silence of the grave, and rend shroud, and hurl away the rock? To stop the bereavement of two Bethany sisters. To whom is the Church in Heaven admiringly compared? To a bride. For whose comfort did Christ, in dying excruciation, seem especially anxious? For a woman, an old woman, a wrinkled woman, the woman who had held Him in her arms—His first friend, His last friend, as it is very apt to be—His mother. Is Mr. Ingersoll right, when he says that the Bible is woman's enemy? What is the difference between woman's condition in China or Central Africa and woman in England or America? The difference made by the Bible. In other lands she plows the field and carries the hod, and suffers indescribable indignities, is kept in a private room, or goes forth carefully veiled, as though it were a shame to be a woman. The Bible is a woman's emancipation, woman's eulogy, woman's song, woman's heaven. The very first thing that the Bible does, after entering any country, is to strike off the shackle of woman's serfdom. Look through all our Christian homes, and tell me if the Bible has been woman's damage or benefaction. Where are your chains, O woman? Throw up your arm and let us see your handcuffs. Oh, I find the handcuffs are bracelets of gold, bestowed by husbandly or fatherly, or brotherly or loverly affection. Unfasten the thick, warm furs from your neck, and show me the yoke of your bondage. Ah, I find it is a carcanet of silver, or a string of cornelian, or a cluster of pearls that have not galled your neck very much. How bad you must have it! Does your husband rise from reading the woman-hating Bible and strike you in the face? Why is it that woman, when she is troubled, goes to her worst enemy, the Bible? Why does she not go to some of the great infidels for relief—to Spinoza's "Ettuca," or Hume's "Natural History of Religion," or Paine's "Age of Reason," or Diderot's dramas, or one of the 260 separate publications of Voltaire? No, they will be hanging about the Bible words: "Let not your heart be troubled," or "All things work good," or "Weeping may endure the night," or "I am the Resurrection." Why do more women read the Bible than men? Because, while the Bible is the friend of humanity, it is a still better friend of woman. See how cruel to woman are the Bible injunctions: "Honor thy mother!" "Husbands love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church and gave Himself for it." "Let them [the new converts] learn first to show piety at home." Then, demonstrating that the kindness of this book to women exceeds all other kindness, there is that wonderful picture where the Bailiffs rushed a woman of debated character into Christ's presence, demanding her death as by quick court-martial, and Christ, with flashing eye and quivering lip, drew on them the keen sword of his sarcasm, hewing them through from scalp to heel with the utterance: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her." Has the Bible, since first you put it upon the sitting-room table in your household, been a curse or a blessing? Yet Mr. Ingersoll stands in the presence of an audience and tells them that the Bible is woman's enemy, and a thousand idiots clap their hands in commendation.

While I must postpone to other Sabbath mornings much of my reply to Mr. Ingersoll, I want to caution you against postponing making up your mind about this book. The world has been discussing since 1772, in more than one hundred volumes devoted to the subject, who was the author of the sarcastic and vituperative Junius letters, which stirred the angriest political excitement in England more than a century ago. While it is a curious question to discuss, it makes no practical difference to us, whether it was written by Sir Philip Francis, or Horace Walpole, or Henry Grattan, or Lord Chatham, or Viscount Scoville, or John Horne Tooke, or any one of the men seriously charged with the authorship. But it is a practical question, and an ardent question, and an all-decisive question—the authorship of this Bible—whether written by the God of Heaven and earth, or by dupes, and scoundrels, and impostors. We can afford to adjourn decision, no more than the sea Captain can afford to say: "This is a dark night, and I have lost my bearings. I do not know what lighthouse that is. I will go to sleep and find out in the morning." Before morning he may be on the rocks, and the beach strewn with the white faces of the dead crew. While we deliberate about the Bible, I want you to understand we are not at anchor, but going nearer the coast, going at full speed, going with the furnaces in full blast, going at seventy heart-throbs a minute. But I must know whether it is going to be harbor or shipwreck. A week ago yesterday the steamship Persian Monarch met, 100 miles out from the Narrows, the German steamship Edam. The Edam, with 200 passengers on board, had lost her propeller, and was hopelessly tossing about at the mercy of the waves. The Persian Monarch tried to tow her in, and twice fastened to the unfortunate ship, but the towline twice broke. Then, on Sunday night, the merciful Captain of the Persian Monarch lay waiting in the waters for the morning to come, when he again could lash fast to the Edam. In the morning the unfortunate vessel had disappeared. The Persian Monarch got safely to the wharf. The Edam, with its 200 passengers, is rolling on the sea and drifting, God only knows whither. The Persian Monarch, riding into calm harbor after a rough passage, and having done her best to help others, makes me think of the Christian anchored with Gospel hope, "Which hope we have as the anchor of the soul." The lost steamship Edam is the infidel. Drifting! Drifting! Drifting! No helm! No port! No lighthouse! From the shore may the rescue put out in time to save the lost steamship and hopeless infidel! Man all the life-boats!

PROF. SWING.

The Power of the People—Sermon at Central Church Yesterday Forenoon.

Prof. Swing discoursed to a large audience in the Central Church, Central Music-Hall, yesterday morning, on "The Power of the People." Following is the sermon:

Herod . . . feared the multitude.—*Matt., xiv., 5.*

Even so far away as the Old Testament period there began to spring up in written history the phrase: "He feared the people." In the later date represented by the Book of Matthew that ground of fear had not passed out of the hearts of Kings and Lieutenants, for Herod is found "fearing the multitude." Out of all these scattered nations and times was elaborated the declaration that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." What was affirmed perhaps with some distrust by early observers of the opinions and actions of mankind has been repeated with more and more confidence as time has passed, and today none doubt the power of those millions which compose a nation or which occupy a continent. It must have been early discovered that the human mind inherited a tendency to reach certain definit conclusions regarding rights and wrongs and privileges, and that to oppose these opinions and sentiments was a perilous adventure upon the part of a King or a General. Even aside from the question of the right, the one is weak compared with the many; viewed simply as so much power, the voice of the mighty multitude is as the voice of God. Rulers and criminals have feared its hidden mutterings or openly expressed choice.

This power of the people is composed of several elements, which, taken all in all, suggest a force which has often been compared to the waves of the sea, or the sweep of a tornado, or the mysterious action of an earthquake. Numerical superiority is the first phase of this superiority of the people, but it is the one upon which little thought need be given, since it is too obvious a vantage-ground to justify words of argument or illustration. Next to this advantage of numbers comes the fact that the great mass of thought and impulse in the souls of the millions is on the side of the right. The relations of man to man are perceived, wrongs are keenly felt, the welfare of all is loved and sought in answer to an inborn instinct, and, as a result, the people are liable any year or generation to make a move toward the right—a move which chooses its own leaders and advances by a shape of natural gravity—a gravity of a human mass toward justice.

Interest also sways the people toward the highest form of right. Honesty in the rulers is the best policy for the people at least, if not for the rulers. If we cannot expect mail contractors to complain at large payments for little or no mail-service, if to them it is satisfactory to draw ten thousand dollars a year for work dear, perhaps, at a hundred, this satisfaction ends with the agents themselves, and does not become a joy for the public. The interest of the millions, thus, is found on the side of official honesty and wisdom, and from this fact comes a part of the power of the multitude. In despotisms it has always been necessary to maintain large standing armies and almost armies of police that the government may have some obstacle to set before the gaze of the populace. As the citizens of Holland had to build dikes to save their State from the high tides of the sea, so despotisms have been always compelled to support great armies, not only as against rival nations, but to hold back the wave of public sentiment at home. Despots have always been busy with the double task of checking foes from without and foes from within; so that all the armies of old Rome and of modern Germany, and England, and Russia are so many confessions that there is much to be feared in the souls of the swarming millions around the palaces. The present position of the Emperor of Russia illustrates what is meant by the "power of the people."

Amid the mutations brought about by the intellectual progress of the Western nations a country has come into being in which the words "power of the people" have passed beyond all their former import, and have begun to write down a new history. Inasmuch as a hundred years have passed since the foundations of this new form of nation were laid, and it has become an established actor in earthly affairs, its power may be viewed and estimated, and the duties which result from such power may be seen to be real and great. Here in a new continent has come a government which is the gathered-up wisdom and feeling of millions—a government coming directly from that multitude which Herod feared and which Cæsar feared, and which all despotic and absolute sovereigns have viewed with expressed or secret dread. Those human notions of right and liberty which always seemed to spring up in the human mind, either when Moses was studying and thinking in Egypt, or Plato in Greece, or Brutus or Cicero in Rome, or Cobden and Bright in England, or Jefferson and Adams in America, have become all woven together into a beautiful and strong fabric called "the United States." As the white sunlight is made by a group of colors, so the Government of the great Commonwealth is formed by a meeting of many truths and emotions inborn with mankind. Our country is not a suddenly-born idea—a fanciful dream of a few persons that there may be a state without a King. It is the result of many centuries of thought and experience, and is no more the result of adventure than St. Paul's Cathedral or Canova's marbles are the result of an individual experiment in the world of form. The voice of the people as to right and privilege is as old as the sentiment of the people regarding the beauty in agriculture and music; and as an art is thus the gathered-up opinions and feelings of many ages, so our Republic is the result of the many epochs of man—not that it is an approach to perfection, but that it is the natural and rational result of all former experience. A republic is the wisdom of mankind as distinguished from the wisdom of one man; it is the happiness of all as distinguished from the welfare of a few; it is a coronation of humanity instead of the coronation of a person and a family. It is government drawing nearer the ideal.

Through the smoky and tedious shop of the apprentice all human ideas pass on their way to skill and beauty. It has not been time out of memory since boys were "bound out" for three, or four, or five, or seven years that the art of some old hands might be transferred to new ones, that the grave might not rob society of an art by robbing it of a single brain. In the first year of this semi-voluntary slavery the youth thus "bound" did all kinds of degrading service and did not come often into actual contact with the alleged handicraft—all which delays, and wanderings, and cruelties, and tears, and final triumphs are pictured and highly spiritualized in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." That long path of thorn and flower mingled gradually approaches this prophecy:

> Ye all shall wonders see!
> What has been is not to be,
> What is said is not to say,
> Before the break of day
> Ye shall wonders see.

Thus, too, the young ideas of art, and religion, and government are "bound out" for long periods of years, and after a long journey, fuller of sorrow than of pleasure, there comes victory, and society "sees new wonders." The Republic of which we are citizens is the figure of politics emerging from that apprenticeship which is full of memories of shop and forge, and harsh words and poor food, and a poor pillow for sleep—an assurance sung forth to the millions that "what has been is not to be, what is said is not to say."

But upon what feet or by what wings can this ideal State daily advance to its daily task? How can it reach the ends it already sees as right and valuable? How can it discover new paths of usefulness and enjoyment? The answer is perfectly obvious. When the Government is in the hands of an individual that individual may meet his great trust by giving to the study and care of his empire all his time and power. Wonderful cases are to be found in history where thus the whole life of a monarch has been exhausted upon the welfare of the multitude, as that welfare was seen in that period. Peter the Great lived for Russia, and Pericles for the greatness of the Greeks. In these instances the nations thus idolized have run onward to many forms of splendor. A kingdom draws its energy and happiness from its King. He is the brain and heart, the guardian, and the inspiration of all. The nation forms a body, of which the wise King is the soul. A republic offers a scene quite different, for it draws its energy, and success, and happiness from the people. It must be idolized by the people. They must all unite and make a brain and heart greater than a Pericles or a Peter the Great. Made out of their ideas and feelings, it must be upheld by their love. All the offices are filled by the popular vote directly or indirectly, all laws spring from the multitude and are enforced by the same multitude, and, therefore, the fear a Herod had of the multitude was an emblem of a coming possible fear in a land where the people should make and unmake all the honors and rewards of office. Our Nation is thus today only the photograph of the people—it cannot be more or less. Nothing can be in an effect which was not in the cause, and hence our Government is just as bad and just as good as are its citizens. Washington City is just what the combined States make it. The Capital is like a grain elevator which does not grow the wheat, but only holds it. All the men who enact laws or who pretend to enforce them are children of the States from which they pass up to the Capital, and they carry with them the will-power or will-feebleness in which they were reared. They love the Republic as much as it was loved by the men who elected them. Washington City is a photograph of the mind and heart of the United States. Each State was once requested to send to that city a block of its best stone. These were to make the great monument in honor of the dead chieftain. Thus each State sends up its representative man, and these make the Legislature and Executive departments; and, as an effect cannot contain what was not in the cause, those rulers on the Potomac cannot reveal any more heroism or justice about Mormons or Indians than is in the public, for the people is the State and the State is the people. The disgrace of Mormonism is not an odium for our Congressmen, but for us, for they are the men of our choice, and, if they have revealed any moral weakness, we all know from whom they received their weakness. The supply of weakness at home seems infinit.

The recent meetings of citizens to protest against longer forbearance toward the imposition and vice called Mormonism are the first movements of that power which is the United States. A proud ruler once said: "I am the State"; but with more truth and with a nobler pride the people can exclaim: "We are the United States!" You can recall times when the multitude said this. You can look back and see what a European called "The Uprising of a Great People," and you can recall how quickly the chair of the President and the halls of Congress were occupied by those who could express fully these uprisings of the million hearts. In all political writing there is no grander phrase than this: "We, the people of the United States." Those words contain the thunders of heaven or the music of the sea. But the selfish ends of individual life make us all forget the whole nature of the Republic, and we look afar off toward the Potomac to see a Government which lies in our own souls. Washington is only a lexicon which holds words; the people must make these words burn with thoughts. Congress and the President are the seven golden vials of an apocalypse, but the people can fill those vials with diluted rose-water or with the wrath of God.

It was natural that after the public had given brain, and heart, and money, and a dreadful offering of life to the War for the Union, it should have asked for some years of rest, some years for mending ruined trade, and for harmonizing the sundered States, but in a Republic there is no more repose for man as a citizen than there is for man as a merchant, or a lawyer, or a clergyman. The power of the people is to be an everlasting force. Like the weight of the atmosphere or of water, it must be a perpetual pressure. The care of man for his goods, be they common or precious, is an incessant care. His field when harvested must be plowed again. His ship when unloaded must again be loaded with similar or dissimilar goods. When his trains have reached the end of their railway they must be prepared for a return. Nature sets her example with rains which fall, and rise to fall again, with ice which melts into water again to be frozen, with skies which clear to grow cloudy, with suns which set to rise and rise to set, with leaves which wither only to bud again, and following these footprints of the Creator, man, the citizen, must toil for the nation, to rest and toil again, and by an endless zeal he makes his State move forward with restless might.

Our Nation is not only the first great embodiment of the popular will, but it is the most intelligent nation of all times, and its power might be as wise as great. If our public fails to remove such forms of vice as that which is spreading outward out from Utah, the failure will come from public immorality and weakness rather than from ignorance of duty. The intelligence of all the States is against the polygamous system, and thus no excuse is left us except that of immorality or indolence, and if we possess these qualities the Republic will soon have other stains upon its name. It is becoming the fear of many that a multitude cannot move as readily as an individual, and that a monarch may therefore be more efficient than a whole nation; but it is too soon to confess that such a fear is well founded. New customs may spring up from a love of country, and the time may come when citizens will assemble to discuss the wants of the country, and when the honor of being an active merchant, or artisan, or capitalist will be equaled or transcended by the honor of being an active citizen. There must be built up a public spirit that will call large assemblages of leading citizens together to discuss the duty of the Nation towards the Indians or the Mormons, or toward red-handed murderers. That vilest of all assasins, the one whom the jury has so righteously condemned to death, is a result, in part, of the public apathy toward murderers. That wretched criminal must have observed for years that the country was not liable to hang a man of some education and of good clothes. He placed a high estimate upon himself. He had published a book, had lectured, had applied for a Consulship, and possessed, in his own measurement of himself, many claims to high personal rank. Men of that grade he had seen discharged hundreds of times in all parts of the Union. A little emotional disturbance would make up an adequate defense. Thus, out of the neglect of the public to demand the punishment of murderers, was born the crime of this last and worst of assasins. What made Guiteau's plan fail was the greatness of his victim. Had he shot a private, unloved citizen, he would not be much troubled today with fear of the hangman's rope. The apathy of the public thus makes murderers.

What must have aided the court and jury greatly in that trial was the realization that the Nation had been aroused and was all ablaze with wrath over the crime of July. The assasin suddenly heard the confused noise of the continent and feared the multitude. The jury was upheld by the heart of the Nation, and in seven minutes their verdict was signed by the twelve. Grand results in all the paths of justice, and prudence, and wisdom, honorable results in the Mormon question and Indian question, and in our criminal practice, and in dealing with the vices which are almost ruining our great cities, could be reached if the "multitude" would only care for their country as they care for their money and their pleasure. For this power of the people is much like a chorus in music, whose grandeur comes from the number, and quality, and energy, and perfect time of the voices. It is all in vain to have standing before us a thousand persons enlisted to produce the massive parts of an oratorio if many of them cannot sing, and if another group has not the enthusiasm that can pour soul into song, and if still another group has no delicate perception of time, for the sudden impulses and the sudden pauses in the beautiful river; but when the thousand figures mean a thousand voices, and each voice, besides being musical stands for a brain and a heart, then the ocean of music is indeed before us, in a kind of heavenly sublimity. Thus the citizens of this Nation can gather themselves up into a moral power and can make the era glow with the warmth of their hearts and the light of their minds. They can so combine, and so think, and so speak, and so act that their wish shall be indeed as the "voice of God." If always the "multitude" has possessed a power, much more now has it power, when education, and wisdom, and freedom have changed from rivulets to rivers, and are pouring along in vast volume. Human government thus equipped with wisdom and life, is the best earthly image of the Almighty, for it can overthrow vice and reward virtue as can the bar of heaven; image of God for it will not be blinded by craft nor office; image of God because it will send its favors to rich and poor alike; image of God because it can be in all parts of the continent at once, omnipresent; image of God because it does not die with the individual, but is the soul of the ages. The footsteps of this Nation might easily be made to us, and to coming generations, the love, and wisdom, and power of Him who is the King of the Kings.

DR. THOMAS.

The Pastor of the People's Church Considers the Attractiveness of a Religious Life.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached to a large audience in the People's Church, Hooley's Theatre, yesterday morning on "An Attractive Religion—Its Life," the discourse forming a natural continuation of the one delivered a week previous on "An Attractive Religion—Its God." Following is the sermon:

For me to live is Christ.—*Phil., i., 21.*

There is nothing that, as a religious teacher, I have so much desired as to know the truth myself—to know it intellectually and experimentally, and to be able to declare it in all its fullness and power to others. And the conviction is often forced upon me that a cause that has in it so much that is true, and beautiful, and good—so much that the world needs—and that has for its advocates the year around a hundred thousand trained preachers, ought to be more effective in reaching and saving mankind.

It was from some such feelings as these that I was led upon last Sabbath to speak upon the attractiveness of religion. Our reflections then gathered mainly around the thought of the attractiveness of God, metaphysically and morally conceived as the One in whom all our ideals of truth and goodness find their realization, and about Christ as the One in whom the moral perfections of God are revealed to the world.

Let us today take up the attractiveness of the life of religion. And following the same line of thought we have God as the all-perfect; God as the sum of moral truth and beauty; God as spirit, as love and sacrifice, manifested to the world in Christ; and then we have as the life of religion the life of Christ in man, or living for Christ, or Christ living in us.

Pause a moment and think of the grandeur of this metaphysical, ethical, and biblical conception of God and religion. It is to take all our conceptions of the true, and the good, and the beautiful; all our conceptions of justice, love, mercy, all moral perfections, and carry them up to God as the "principle of principles"; to God as the one in whom they are concreted; to think of these as the attributes of God, as God Himself, and then to think of these as dwelling in Christ; as "God manifest in the flesh"; God revealed to the world; and then to think of man being carried up into this life—coming into the likeness of God, having in him the same mind that was in Christ. This is the philosophical and the Scriptural conception of the religious life, and as such it should possess all the attractions of moral truth and beauty, and it offers a life worthy of man and worthy of God.

Let us then, in the light of these reflections, look at the attractiveness of the religious life.

We have thought of the attractiveness of God and of Christ, and of the possible life of man in being like Christ. These beautiful ideals rise before us; but here another and a very strange fact meets us. It is this: There is a dark, a reverse side to this beautiful picture. Over against these conceptions of the true, and the beautiful, and the good stand their opposit, the false, the ugly, and the bad. On the one side is God, virtue, life, heaven; on the other is the devil, sin, hell. And it is not our thinking that makes these things so. They are not creations of the mind, but perceptions of what is. The mind thinks them because they are so. And we have here the further fact that man's life lies between these two worlds of good and evil, and the additional fact that man's nature inclines to the evil as well as to the good, and that very many have so gone over to the dark side that they love the darkness rather than the light, and evil rather than good.

And now the question arises, What attractions has the religious life for those who love sin? Can religion in any way so change the nature of things that sin shall cease to be sin, and that men go on sinning and still be religious? I answer no; it is morally impossible; just as well talk of reversing gravity, or of changing an axiom in mathematics. Such a thing would be to change the whole moral order of the universe. Can religion offer a compromise, and say to men: "You may go on sinning if you will only be religious?" No, it cannot do that. Its voice is emphatic: "You cannot serve God and Mammon"; a man cannot go on lying and still be truthful; cannot be an adulterer and still be pure; cannot go on cheating and still be honest. And thus it is that religion offers no quarter for the sinner as such, or so long as he chooses to continue in sin. For such it has only the disapproval of God, condemnation, and death. And if one be given over to sin for the sake of sin, and live in the love of sin, for him the religious life has no inward attraction. Its attractiveness must be looked for in its efforts to impress him and win him to a better state.

And here it is that we get a view of the attractiveness of religion as a salvation, or a redemptive economy. It is like the government of a father over his children. The father cannot sanction and encourage wrongdoing; he cannot reward it with favor; he must seek to prevent it, and to bring his child to a better life. And so is God. He cannot give peace to sinners; He must punish them; He must maintain authority and right. But He is Father, and as such seeks by penalty, and by reason, and conscience, and love to reform men. And here comes to view in a new light the attractiveness of the religious life. It is seen in its end and in the means to that end.

Let us keep in mind here what has been said of the dark or reverse side of things. Sin leads to that dark side; it leads to guilt, to condemnation, to a deeper depravity of nature; it leads to death and future misery. Now religion comes in to turn the life away from this downward course, and to win it over to the world of truth, and love, and purity. This it does by appealing to fear and hope, to reason and conscience, to right and duty; it knocks at every door of the heart, and by the power of love, and life, and sacrifice seeks to awaken the soul, to bring conviction to the conscience, to arouse the soul to a knowledge of sin, to lead to repentance and reformation.

It may be said that repentance and self-denial are not attractive. No, not in themselves alone; but considered as a step or a means to an end they are. What should be more desired by any one in sin than that some power should come to reveal that sin, and to create an aversion, and a sorrow, and a turning away from it? And what better than the self-denial that is to divert strength from wrong propensities and throw it upon the power of doing right? And this is what the Holy Spirit seeks to do in coming to the heart. And all this to arrest the soul; to save it from the dark or reverse side of things; to save it from the dark world of passions and appetite, and hate, and all that is false and impure. And as the soul gets a view of sin, of what it is, and of what it does, it finds even in the sorrows of repentance a kind of sad delight, for it feels that it is the beginning of a better life. The weakened conscience wants to confess its sins, and is willing to bear its wrongs and carry them as open, bleeding wounds, and rejoices at any chance to make reparation or restitution.

But now here comes another attractive element in the Christian life. God, coming forth as Father, as Ruler, coming in the love and sacrifice of Christ, says to the soul there is help, there is mercy, there is salvation. And here come the Word of Truth and with it the power of faith, as the soul hears this Word and begins to accept it and to venture upon it as a sweet promise. And here is that holy act of the soul, when, standing between the light and the dark side of things—between right and wrong, between life and death, and heaven and hell, it chooses the right; it chooses life at any cost or sacrifice, and it forever gives itself to God, trustingly consecrates itself to all that is true, and right, and good. And here God accepts the sacrifice, here God says, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." And here the love of God is shed abroad in the heart, and conscience is enthroned; the power of sin is broken, its guilt is gone, and the heart is renewed, is changed, and the soul enters upon its new life—its new life of God within.

And now comes the increasing attractiveness of the life of religion.

First there is the attractiveness of struggle and conquest, of escape from evil and the victory of the spirit over the flesh. There is always an enchantment, a glory, in achievement, in war, in victory. And why? It is because the soul loves conflict—loves the storm as well as the calm. The noble soul delights in heroism, delights in battling against wrong and in standing for the right. And I tell you, my friends, that the great battlefield of this world is in human hearts and not out before men. The great struggles are within, and any soul once committed to God and his cause finds even in the fierce fights against its own temptations and with its own appetites and evil tendencies, a field of glory—a field where the greatest moral victories may be won, a field where the sweetest peace may be known. O for the soul to daily feel that it is getting away from sin—rising above it, gaining mastery over it, and coming into the life of Christ; this is a joy above all earthly good. And the life of religion invites to this personal conflict, this personal heroism, this battle of the soul against sin, this power to be temperate with open saloons on every hand, this power to be pure before the open doors of death, this power to be true and honest in the midst of the corruption of the world. And here the soul becomes strong by the exercise of virtue, by the use of its powers. Here it proves itself true before God and men. O Christian people, young men, if you would be soldiers do not turn away from the war, if you would be victors do not dread the battle, for God is with you, and trusting in Him you cannot fail.

We have been speaking of the attractiveness of the life of religion in its personal experiences in beginning, in leaving sin, in coming into the new life, and in struggle and conquest. Now let us enlarge the scene, and follow the outreachings of this life as led on by other attractions.

In this enlarged scene we have the attractiveness of a lofty ideal. We have spoken of the ideally perfect, of a perfect truth, and justice, and love, and beauty. We have thought of God, in whom the ideal is the actual, and of Christ, in whom God is revealed. And now here is the soul won away from the dark side of things, won over to God, and Christ, and all that is good. Here is the soul starting out in the double work of resisting evil and securing good. The first part, or the resistance, is usually not a long battle. The earnest Christian soul soon rises above the old desires to do wrong; it soon comes into the love of right, so that it delights in the law of God, delights to do His will. The great question with growing souls is one of attainment—is how to attain more and more to the ideal above it. And thus, won away from the love and pursuit of sin, the soul finds a new desire, a new hunger, the hunger of righteousness, the desire to know more, to be more, and to do more. And this, with the deepest lives, is not so much a practicing upon rules, or an effort to conform to prescribed laws, as it is in having the soul vitally related to God, a branch in the true vine, and to have the life of truth, and love, and justice full and growing within. And here is the ideal brought near in Christ, and the ever present life of God in the soul unfolding and enlarging its life and leading it into a more perfect life of love. And this is the attractiveness of that Kingdom of Heaven that God is building up in faithful hearts: He is making them like Himself as revealed in Christ.

This enlarged view presents then the attractiveness of a life or a world where, one by one, souls are leaving the dark side and coming into the new life of God. And this gives us the attractiveness of the Kingdom of Heaven, or the associate beauty of piety, as it shall become more and more the life of mankind.

There will be the increased attractiveness of all those things we have seen in the individual. There will be the daily increased turning of souls to God. There will be the struggles of these souls in repentance, and the joy of their conversion, till all the days will be revival-days. There will be the conflicts and triumphs of souls in the battles within, and these souls then out under the lofty ideal of a perfect God, each rising into new beauty and joy. And then this scene where each one is striving, and growing, and rising higher in love and truth will go out into the great battle of a race against all evil and for all good. And here the scene rises into the morally grand and sublime.

There is beauty in the flower or the leaf, but not grandeur; it takes a mighty forest of leaves all waving in the sunlight to be this. There is attractiveness in the little child standing for the truth, or the lone mother and wife patient in her effort to win and save a husband from ruin. There is attractiveness in the thought of a missionary going forth to work in heathen lands, or in the faithful picket standing at his post of danger. But when you see the millions of children in the schools and churches; when you see the women of a whole land rising up for temperance; when you see the heart of the world moved in pity or in indignation: when you see the people rising up to rebuke wrong, rising up to stand by the right, rushing out to save the fallen; when you see these great movements of a quickened humanity, it is no longer the lone picket on duty, but the hurrying of the army to battle, and then you begin to feel the attractiveness and the inspiration of the morally grand. And this is just what the life of religion is in our world. It is the scene of individual souls coming into the new life; of souls fighting the battles within; of souls out under the lofty ideals of a perfect God, a perfect Christ, and pressing on to that perfection; and then that of all these souls moving upon the world to repress wrong and to build up a perfect righteousness on earth.

The religious life, then, has the attractiveness of a life saved from the waste and suffering of sin—a life won away from the dark side of things; a life seeking individual perfection in every virtue, and a life joining in the great army of those who oppose evil and seek to bring to our world the perfect day of God. The religious life has the attractiveness of truth, of love, of beauty, of philanthropy, of courage, of sacrifice, of victory. This is the perfect manhood to which the life of religion invites; a manhood freed from the darkness of sin, and beautified with all the charms of virtue. And it is to this noble life that we should look when we think of the attractiveness of religion, and not to the frauds and hypocrits and the eccentricities that try to put on the garments of religion. True Christianity is Christlikeness, and in this all may glory.

Would we see the attractiveness of the religious life, let us refer again to the dark, the reverse side of things. Take out of life the restraints of religion; take out of life the obligations and duties that religion imposes; take out of life the virtues and principles that religion plants and nourishes in the human heart, and abandon life to lawlessness and the reign of appetite, and passion, and falsehood, and injustice, and the beauty and glory of society would soon be lost. Look upon those places in our city where gambling, and drunkenness, and impurity, and crime most abound, and you will see the results of sin. See how intemperance invades the home and causes the husband to forget his vows to love and protect; see him going down step by step till business is ruined, health destroyed, and money and property wasted and gone. See the once beautiful wife now pale and worn, and the children in rags, shivering in the cold and crying for bread. That is what sin does. See the young man of excess from whose face the strength and beauty of an open manliness and purity have fled; see him with poisoned blood, and stiffened joints, and downcast look, shrinking away from the presence of the pure to hide in dens of darkness. That is what sin does. And having done its work, it has no recuperating power, and sends out no messengers of mercy to call back the wanderer or lift up the fallen. The young man may go from the gilded saloon on down to rags and poverty, but none of those places through which he passed will go down to the cold street and give him bread, and clothes, and shelter. You must turn to the bright side to find redemptive forces. You must look to religion for the gentleness and mercy that weep over the erring and that found temperance societies and hospitals; you must look to religion for the regenerating power that comes in to change the heart and the life; that comes to put the Bible and prayer in the place of the bottle and profanity. O! let religion come into the home all broken and desolated by sin, and soon industry, and plenty, and gladness, and smiles, and hope take the place of waste, and want, and gloom. Let religion become the guide of the young man in the city, and it leads him away from the paths of danger and into the paths of peace.

And these, my friends, are some of the attractions that lie along the ways of the life to which religion invites. It invites the mind to set out upon the way of truth; it asks the heart to enter the world of love; it asks the life to enter the battlefield and the struggle. And over all it lifts up the God of truth and love, and beyond the battle it offers victory and rest. And now Christ stands for all these. He stands for all the upper world of truth and love. He stands for humanity, for God, for all that is noble, and true, and good; He stands for suffering, for victory, and He invites all to share His life and to be partakers in the glory of His kingdom. And it was as Paul looked upon all this that he said, "For me to live is Christ." It was before all this that he made that great decision that carried him over all compromises and gave his whole life to God. And it has been before this cross that stands for all these things that millions more have given all. And this is the cause that is asking your life and mine today. O! young man, take that vow upon you at this hour; say for me to live is Christ; my life shall be given to all that is true and good; and O! one and all, choose this life; be persuaded to live for Him who died for all. And then Christ, with all his love, and beauty, and sacrifice, will live for us; will fill our hearts and rule our lives.

DR. LORIMER.

The Preparation of Jesus—A Sermon Delivered at Immanuel Baptist Church Last Evening.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer delivered an interesting discourse last evening in Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street, on "The Preparation of Jesus." Following is the discourse:

And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—*Luke, ii., 52.*

Apochryphal Gospels, inspired by fanatical zeal and fanciful ignorance, ascribe to Jesus during his earlier years such marvels as they in their shallowness deem appropriate to his superearthly origin. According to their report the boy was a prodigy—a youthful magician or thaumaturgist—who delighted in mystifying and startling His associates by the display of His wondrous powers. He is represented as carrying water in His robe, as molding birds of clay and as clapping His hands to make them fly; as acting superciliously and impertinently towards Joseph, His reputed father, and His teachers; as turning some of His playmates into kids, and as striking others of them dead with a curse—stories which, if they could be credited, would only prove that their precocious hero was a very superficial, ill-behaved, and contemptible character. It is a satisfaction to know that there is no foundation in fact for these preposterous and silly legends, and that He whom they seek to honor, but in truth degrade, was not conspicuous in His childhood for anything beyond the quiet and natural development of mind and body recorded in the text.

In ignoring these idle traditions, and writing as they do of physical and mental growth, the evangelists place beyond question the reality and completeness of Christ's humanity. It is said by Paul that Jesus "took on Him the seed of Abraham," and was "in all things" made "like unto His brethren"; also, that He "learned obedience," and was made "perfect through sufferings"—statements in exact accord with the simple but significant narration of Luke. Whatever may be true of His Divinity—and the Apostle evidently has it in full view when he represents Him as choosing the nature in which He will appear among men, for a creature cannot predetermine the form of his creaturehood—He was in all essential respects a being like ourselves. He grew weary; He was strengthened by an angel; He suffered; He hungered; He thirsted; He had positive desires which He expressed; and He experienced a sorrow of soul which he acknowledged was even unto death. (See Heb. i., 10, 16, 17; v., 8, 9; Luke xxii., 42, 43; Mark xiv., 34.) Jesus then, whatever else He was, assuredly was man; not merely man in physical structure, but in soul as well. That is, we are not to think, as some have argued, that His personality was purely divine, the divine being the sole animating principle of His body; but rather, that, like others of the race, He possessed a proper human spirit, which, though mysteriously allied with a higher nature, was capable of being trained, enlightened, expanded—educated. This conclusion, although manifestly warranted by the explicit teaching of Scripture, some timid people hesitate to accept and try to evade. They imagine it to be derogatory to His more exalted rank, and freighted with mischief to the entire Christian scheme. And yet what can we do? We must either disregard the express utterances of the Gospel, and incur the suspicion of being more anxious to subserve a theory than to ascertain the truth; or we must assume that the flesh of Jesus was all that advanced in wisdom, which is an evident solecism; or, what is even a graver absurdity and greater contradiction, that the changeless and infinitly wise Deity is mutable and improvable; or, we must receive what is written, and believe that Jesus had a soul conditioned like our own, and, like our own, susceptible to cultivation. It will not do to admit the reality of His human soul and then deny the reality of its progressiveness; for such denial destroys its kinship with the spiritual in other men, and forces us to advocate the untenable hypothesis that the infant Jesus was at His birth mentally and morally of full stature; that the body of the babe was from the beginning linked with the mind of the sage; and that He was never a child except in a physical sense. Such conceptions are incongruous and irrational, and, for one, I repudiate them. Taking the Gospels for our guide, and common-sense for our rule of interpretation, we cannot fail to believe that the intellect of Jesus ripened as His body matured; that His knowledge increased, His powers expanded, and His varied spiritual graces gradually unfolded. It need not be objected that this implies increase of moral worthiness, for it involves no such difficulty. From innocence He grew into righteousness, from holiness of being into holiness of doing; but, as the diamond is intrinsically as priceless before it is faceted as after, and as the golden ingot is essentially the same as the golden coin, so the native purity of our Lord was just as perfect at the first as it was at the last, when its radiance shone forth in conduct, and when it was minted into the currency of blameless action.

During some thirty years this educational process was going on; and if, during that period, the outward life of Jesus seems barren of results, inwardly it was certainly fruitful. Externally it may have been as the winter's snow, but, beneath the snow, blossoms and flowers were making ready for the spring. In fixing this boundary line, we do not commit ourselves to, the denial of subsequent development, but merely desire to designate the time spent in preparation for His ministry. That ministry brought its own schooling and its own lessons, and these are worthy of consideration in their place; but, as we usually regard the necessary training for a vocation specifically as education, we may be allowed here to employ the term in this conventional way, restricting its application to what took place in fitting our Savior for His work. Two things were necessary: That He attain to the consciousness of Himself, of His calling, and of the character of His mission; and, secondly, that his mind be enlightened and all His spiritual powers be unfolded and strengthened, so that He Himself might be honored and His mission be fulfilled. In these aspects of His preparation it cannot but be profitable to meditate, as they will familiarize us more fully with Jesus as He was, and may suggest some practical thoughts applicable to our own life as it is.

Neander, in his historical account of Christ, says: "We cannot believe that the full consciousness of a Divine call, which He displayed in His later years, was of sudden growth." He traces its dawning to His youth, and follows it to the time when it seems to have been completed at His baptism, or just before. Ebrard, referring to this ceremony, says: "In the development of His consciousness He had just reached that point in which He clearly apprehended the vocation given Him by His Father." Krummacher, Lange, Robertson, Horace Bushnell, and other eminent theologians substantially adopt this view; and I cannot see, if what has been stated regarding His humanity be admitted, how it can be questioned. It is inconceivable that as a babe He should have had the consciousness of a man, or that He should have realized His mysterious relation to a higher Being. Much more rational the theory that, from His childhood, self-knowledge advanced, at first slowly, then more rapidly, until a climax was reached just before He stepped out of His obscurity and made the public avowal of His Messiahship. As the mariner, who for weeks has traversed the indefiniteness and monotonousness of ocean, discerns at last what seems to his eyes banks of fog on the horizon's verge, but which slowly change into the faint outlines of hills and cities, and then, on some clear morning, suddenly emerge from the mist in shapes distinct and sharp; so Jesus, from the blank and vague domain of infancy, gradually enters the more transparent world of boyhood, in which He gets a glimpse of personal relations, duties, and missions, and then continues His voyage towards manhood mid ever-increasing light, and in the fulness of that light obtains a perfect view of all that He is in Himself, all that He is to God, and all that He is to man. The episode in His early life which occurred at Jerusalem confirms the propriety of this illustration. At that time He appears to have had a confused and partial idea of His supernatural origin and wonderful destiny, and replies to His mother's inquiry: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"—that is, "engaged in the things of my Father"—language which implies that He perceived, in part, at least, His true position in the world's history, and felt within His soul strange intimations of approaching greatness. But that this apprehension of Himself and this insight into the future were not final, and were not unobscured, may be inferred from the fact that He resumes His place in the family, returns to the commonplace pursuits of Nazareth, and gives no sign for eighteen years. He had seen in a glass darkly, and then the image seems to have been blurred; but finally He comes to see face to face, or face answering to face. From feeling and thinking as a child, at last He feels and thinks as a man, and, when He does so, He puts away childish things, and speaks, yea, and acts, as a man.

The development of His consciousness we cannot follow through its various stages, but we can form, from His subsequent claims and conduct, an idea of its character. He must have recognized in Himself what we ourselves feel as human souls, the reality of personal existence, the being and authority of God, and the certainty of immortality. Most likely the sense of these sublimities was more vivid in Him than in us, as it was undoubtedly associated with an interior revelation of a greatness with which there is nothing to compare in mortals. Gradually it dawned upon His mind that He was the child of promise, the being towards whom the eyes of preceding generations had been turned, the Messiah of prophecy, the Jesus of Jehovah. As such, He must have felt strange powers stirring in Him, and must have realized the possession of practically limitless resources. The outward marvels of His life, from the miracle of the marriage to that of the resurrection, must have been before His consciousness as possibilities ere they were before the world as actualities. His intimate and wonderful relations with the Infinit must likewise have been known to Him. He refers to them in His ministry. "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father"; "believe Me that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me," was the burden of His most impressive discourse. Frequently in His teaching the same thought occurs, though in other forms; and throughout we may discern His recognition of a nature abiding in Him that is not of earth. He moves about, He speaks, He works, as one whose humanity is strangely blended with Divinity, and as one with whom is a Presence which the Heaven of heavens cannot contain. But there is another side to this consciousness. Realizing His Messianic office, He must also have realized the awful condition of things that made it necessary, and the terrible ordeal through which He must pass to effect deliverance. That is, He must have felt the world's last and wretched state, must have borne on His heart not only its sorrows but its sins, and must have tasted the bitterness of its shame. As a parent cannot but take to himself the dishonor of his offspring, and cannot but share the anguish of his child, so Jesus, being what He was, could not but have a suffering sense of the loathsomeness of every iniquity that has outraged the race, and of the painfulness of every affliction that has desolated its affections. Piture to yourselves this Being, conscious of every wo, every calamity, and every evil that has befallen humanity, and so identifying Himself with it that its sinfulness and sorrowfulness are to Him as though they were His own; and then picture Him as sensible of His mission, consecrated by God to the holy but awful work of making a way of deliverance for the guilty, and of providing consolation and succor for the distressed, and as seeing the weary, thorny, bloody road he must travel, even the way of the cross, to win redemption for mankind, and you will have a fair, if not an exhaustive, conception of the state of mind in which our Lord confronted the approach of the hour when His vocation must begin. Like the eye, which at a glance takes in the magnificence of the stellar heavens and the horrors of the battlefield, the soul of Jesus at the same moment was filled with the splendors of Infinitude and the indescribable sufferings of the finite, and with His own as associated with it by the ties of brotherhood.

Evidently while this preparation for His future ministry was going forward the evolution of character was taking place. The faculties and powers of His soul must have unfolded, as the bud opens into the flower, and as the promise of dawn grows into the radiance of noon. We find Him on the threshold of His public career what He is at the close—thoughtful, self-collected, serene, resolute in purpose, clear in judgment, prompt in action, eloquent in speech, affectionate in spirit, and dignified in manner. He does not bring an undisciplined intellect to His mighty work, but one drilled and fitted to encounter the most skillful of His adversaries. He does not attempt to measure strength with the hosts of darkness until He has equipped Himself for the conflict. Nothing is undertaken prematurely or carelessly. Jesus tempers the steel before He draws the sword; He hardens His hand ere He puts the share in the ground; He sharpens the ax before He raises it against the tree; and is sure of His powder ere He attempts to blast the rock. From the moment that He steps into public view, the people realize that He is no novice. They call Him "Master," "Rabbi," and even His enemies admit His wonderful superiority, and question among themselves, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" "And whence hath He this wisdom and these mighty works?"

The inquiries of His perplexed countrymen suggest a very important line of thought. That Jesus did not enter on His ministry without adequate preparation is apparent. The character of that preparation is equally clear. But it is not as evident how, by what means, through what assistance, it was accomplished. He certainly was not educated in the higher schools of the land, had never enjoyed the advantages of advanced instruction, had never been a pupil of any of the Rabbis, and had never attached Himself to any of the sects—either to Pharisees, Sadducees, or Essenes—and could not, therefore, have been indebted to them for His training. Probably He was taught, as other Hebrew children were, the moral and ceremonial laws of Judaism. This was customary, and there is no reason why an exception should have been made in His case. Doubtless He attended, with those of His own age, the synagog of His town, where, according to Josephus, the scholars were "taught to read, and to walk in the ways of the Law, and to know the deeds of their fathers." But this primary instruction, comparable to that now received in the lower grade of common schools, was not sufficient to equip Him for His work. The explanation must be sought in other directions, and mainly in Himself; that is, Jesus was in the truest sense a self-made man. He disciplined His own powers, developed His own energies, and was the architect of His own character. Of course, there were influences that surrounded Him, and circumstances that affected Him, and opportunities that opened up before Him; but the appropriation of the first, the improvement of the second, and the appreciation of the third were determined by Himself. The difference between a self-made man and one that is manufactured is not so much in the advantages they possess as in their ability to master them. The former is independent and self-reliant, and will force an education out of everything, and almost out of nothing, while the latter is only educated to the degree that others succeed in thrusting on his knowledge and culture. Jesus ranks with the self-made, because, with the exception of His mother, no one had anything to do with the forming of His mind, and because what He was must be attributed to His own vigor and wisdom in employing the materials that lay at His hand.

The beautiful and holy life of His mother must have profoundly impressed Him; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that He acquired from her some of the graces that distinguished Him. Probably from her lips in the days of His youth or early manhood He learned the marvelous story of His birth; and this, answering to something in Him, may have ministered to the development of His Messianic consciousness. He likewise must have been influenced in the same direction by the Word of God; for He evidently was a student of its sacred pages, and He could hardly have fed on their teachings without recognizing more clearly His own origin, calling, and destiny. But thousands have had godly parents and have never grown purer; and thousands have had the Bible and never grown wiser. The difference between them and Jesus is, that while they attached no adequate value to their privileges, and sought no personal advantage from them, He prized what God had conferred, and enriched Himself with the treasure. To Him the Scriptures were precious; and the study of them served to discipline His intellect, kindle His imagination, and fire His soul, as it has in multitudes of other instances. Nor is it unlikely that Nature also contributed, in some degree, to call forth His greatness. The scenery of Galilee is famous for its beauty. From His childhood He must have been familiar with the magnificent panorama of lake and mountain, of wooded Naphtali and purple Carmel, of Gilboa's hights and Endor's plains, and of the spots made doubly interesting by historic associations. The armies of the Amalekites, of the Greeks, the Egyptians, of the Assyrians, and of the Romans had encamped in the valleys near His home, and there momentous battles had been fought, and memorable events had occurred. In His wanderings and meditations these scenes, with the deeds and personages connected with them, must have passed before Him, and have spoken to Him with those voices which sensitive souls yet recognize as sounding through the works of God. Contemplating these works for many years, He may, in part, have become assimilated to them, the rocks imparting their strength to His will, the valleys pensiveness to His charity, and the flowers their grace to His righteousness. Yea, they may even have gladdened the hidden Divinity tabernacling in Him, as they did on Creation's morning, and have drawn from Him a revelation of His presence in the consciousness of His Son, even as they ever tend to discover whatever of God yet remains in the poor human heart. To these influences, also, may be added those of His social surroundings. While the Jews of Nazareth were very decided Jews, the population of the town was mixed. From the time that Solomon gave the district to Hiram, King of Tyre, many strangers had resided there—chiefly, according to Strabo, Syrians, Phoenicians, and Arabs—and on this account Isaiah had called it "Galilee of the Gentiles." The great road, spoken of anciently as "the way of the sea," from Damascus to Ptolemais, ran just behind Nazareth; the Roman highway from Syria lay through the town itself, and another to Judea and Egypt skirted the hill on which it stood. Caravans constantly passed the little city, bringing the representatives of many nationalities in contact with its citizens. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Jesus held intercourse with these merchants and traders; that occasionally there may have been found among them philosophers traveling from one point to another, from whom He gathered much information; and it is not improbable that the fraternity of commerce may have fostered His cosmopolitan views, and have suggested the higher brotherhood of humanity. That He should have been thus affected and aided by these means is not, however, explained by the means themselves, but by what He was in Himself. Others were related to them as He was, but only one Jesus appeared. He and He alone made them tributary to His personal development, and that through the native grandeur of His soul, aided doubtless by that Spirit which we are told "dwelt in Him without measure," and which is described as "the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and might," and which not only must have stimulated His original endowments but must have revealed to His consciousness the essential wonders of His being and vocation.

Young friends, accept this word of application: Life lies before you, and you are approaching the hour when you must enter on its duties and its varied experiences. Let the example of Jesus constrain you to prepare. Thousands on thousands idle their youth away, despise its opportunities for improvement, and pass into the conflict unarmed, undrilled, undisciplined, and consequently fall an easy prey to the destroyer. The remedy is—preparation. If you would attain success in any profession, preparation must precede its practice; and if life as a whole shall be made grandly triumphant, the same course must be adopted. You must develop your mental resources, must inform your mind, must enlighten your judgment, must master your appetites, must sanctify your heart—in a word, must attain manhood, if you would fight a man's battles and win a man's victories. To make this preparation you must be conscious of your needs and your deficiencies. You must realize the imperfection of your moral nature and your absolute dependence upon God, even as your composure and strength will grow out of your consciousness of the soul's greatness and of the Divine approval. And this twofold consciousness and the preparation that will follow are for you yourself to achieve. You must build your own character in time, and in so doing fashion your destiny for all eternity. Every man is self-made, and not even the Almighty can make him other than he wills. Contemplate, then, seriously your responsibility, and, like Jesus, use the means that are near you—for they are abundant—and you shall be able to fit yourself for the position Providence assigns you in the world. Study the Scriptures, and they will reveal yourself to yourself, and will mold your character in righteousness; consider God's works, and they will expand your soul and elevate your desires; confide in Christ, and He will make known to you your inherent dignity, and will transform you into His image; and scrutinize your fellow-mortals, and they will teach you, by their vicissitudes, what to avoid and what to follow. Employ these means wisely, vigorously, and look for the Holy Spirit to aid and direct you in their use, and, like Jesus, you will be prepared to take up the mission of life and to conduct it to a triumphant close.

Y. M. C. A.

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of This Band of Practical Christians—The Successful Work of the Past, and the Promises for the Future.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Farwell Hall, which was nearly filled by the friends and members of the association. The stage was occupied by a large choir, led by Prof. C. C. Case. The following named gentlemen also occupied seats on the platform: R. C. Morse, New York, Secretary International Committee; the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, the Rev. Dr. F. Courtney, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, John V. Farwell, and Cyrus H. McCormick Jr. President J. L. Houghteling presided. Previous to the regular services of the afternoon Prof. Case and the choir sang several hymns, including "Rock of Ages," "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," etc. Donovan's Tennesseeans added not a little to the effectiveness and interest of the occasion by their singing of "Glory Be to God" and other sacred songs.

President Houghteling called upon the Rev. Dr. Noble, who led in earnest prayer, thanking God for the trials, fortunes, and misfortunes through which the association had passed during an existence of twenty-four years. It had been tried by prosperity and tried by fire, and through its instrumentality many souls had been brought to Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Courtney read from the 119th Psalm and the Tennesseeans sang the old plantation hymn, "There's a Heavenly Land Up Yonder," in most approved manner.

President Houghteling made a brief address, alluding to the blessings that the past had brought them. He wanted them to gather the lessons of the past and look forward to the future. He said that

THE DEVIL HAD MORE DRUMMERS IN THIS CITY

than all the great houses in Chicago had traveling. The Devil had 4,000 saloons, the gambling-houses, the low dance-houses, and the dives as his agents. It was the work of the Y. M. C. A. to set up the danger-signal and warn the young men. It was their duty to influence and save through the Lord, and He asked them to persevere in this good work. They wanted to bring the association to the front, and to use more of the present building, and by the grace of God they would.

The annual report, read by the General Secretary, Mr. A. T. Hemingway, showed the following as a portion of the work of the association during the past year: Number of noon meetings held, 312; number in attendance, 54,319. There were thirty-eight Sunday-night meetings held from Jan. 1 to Sept. 18, at which there had been an attendance of 10,965 persons. From Sept. 25 to Dec. 31, there were fourteen Sunday-night evangelistic meetings held, which had been attended by 15,600 persons. In addition, there were fifty-two Tuesday-night, and fifty-two young men's Gospel meetings, and fourteen Sunday-afternoon Bible lectures. Then there were carried on the Yoke-Fellows' meetings, the Bible-classes, and the Chinese Sunday-school, all of which showed their success by the number in attendance and the interest manifested. The reading-room was patronized by 53,075 and the gymnasium by 18,513 persons. There were 3,118 baths given, and 3,061 men were furnished with writing materials. There were 40,611 papers, magazines, and bulletins distributed. Employment was found for 4,293 men and boys. There were also three receptions and three lectures given, which were well attended, besides six other entertainments. There have also been conducted services at the bridewell, jail, and County Hospital, all with good results. There were 480 open-air meetings, at which the attendance had been estimated at 125,000.

THE RAILROAD WORK

had proven a very successful feature. There were 234 meetings held for railroad-men, at which there was an attendance of 8,856. The three railway reading-rooms were patronized by 75,625 persons. There were 5,335 visits made to cabooses and engines, and 2,966 to switchmen and flagmen. There were 3,848 visits made to roundhouses, shops, depots, and offices, 791 visits to the families of railroad-men, and 524 visits to sick and injured.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., in the absence of the Treasurer, made the annual report. The receipts were as follows: Donations, $11,159; collections, $1,386; memberships, $1,110; miscellaneous receipts, $537; total, $14,193; expenses—Salaries, $7,027; library, $72; gas, $1,366; coal, engineers, etc., $3,256; total disbursements, $17,365; balance on hand in the treasury less than $100. Mr. McCormick, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that much more than $17,000 would be needed this year to extend the association's work, which amount he had no doubt would be forthcoming from its business men.

Miss Isabella Miles, of the Tennesseeans, sang most charmingly Topliff's "Consider the Lilies."

Mr. R. C. Morse was then called upon, and he spoke upon the Young Men's Christian Association work outside of Chicago, including its labors among the 1,000,000 railroad employés, scattered over 100,000 miles of railroads throughout the country, and among the 60,000 college students. He alluded to the work that was being done across the water. There was $3,000,000 invested in sixty buildings on this continent for Young Men's Christian Association work, and in

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

the work would have to be increased. The work behind was urging them on, and that was the reason for the demand for enlargement. They had done marvelous work in Chicago, but the entrance to their rooms should be made more attractive. He urged the merchants to help the young men make their rooms and entrances more attractive.

The Rev. Dr. Noble, being called upon, said that an association carrying on fifty kinds of Christian work seven days, and he might say portion of seven nights a week, needed no vindication. Every minister was expected have his heart in this work, and to say Amen to its endeavors.

The Tennesseeans sang a solo and chorus, "Have the courage, my boy, to say no," after which the Rev. Dr. Courtney spoke upon the importance of saving young men.

Mr. Smithson, the evangelist, spoke a few words, after which the vast congregation arose and sang the doxology, and the meeting adjourned.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

A Veteran Soldier of the Army of the Potomac Reviews the Second Bull Run Campaign—Porter's Criminal Disobedience of Orders—Why the Judgment of the Court-Martial in His Case Must Stand, Notwithstanding Grant's Flop.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The petrified corpse of Fitz John Porter is again on exhibition under a new management. We had hoped that the shrouds of oblivion had closed around this infamous "stiff" forever.

We were willing to forgive the Government for its leniency to Porter, but we emphatically denounce any attempt to resurrect the carcass that was consigned to a just punishment by an able and honest court. The court-martial of 1863 was composed of men equally as good as any called subsequently.

It was proven by stubborn facts that Fitz John Porter disobeyed the orders of Gen. Pope on the 30th day of August, 1862. Had Porter responded promptly, and thrown his troops against Jackson's lines, as he was ordered to do by his superior officer, Gen. Pope, Lee would have been compelled to partly withdraw Longstreet from McDowell's front and hasten to the assistance of Jackson, whose corps would have been in imminent peril. The diminished force of the enemy would have been a golden opportunity for McDowell to attack, and before Jackson could have recovered from Porter's shock, and the arrival of the reinforcements from Longstreet, McDowell could have forced back the feeble lines in his front, thus throwing Lee from his line of attack, changing his entire front, disarranging his plan of attack, and throwing him altogether on the defensive, leaving him but one alternative, that of concentrating his forces, acting on the defensive; night would have closed around both armies with Pope master of the field, and thereby gaining ample time for McClellan to bring the Army of the Potomac to the rescue. These combined forces were a match for the entire Rebel force for the decisive fight next day, the result of which would have been a Union victory beyond a doubt. Lee would not have crossed the Potomac. Had Porter struck Jackson when ordered to do so Lee would have discovered that the Army of the Peninsula had arrived and was determined to wipe out the fiasco on the Chickahominy. The moral effect of this fact alone would have been wonderful. Battles are decided sometimes in a few minutes. When Pope saw the moment of victory, and was about to use it to advantage, his subordinate paid no heed. Pope's splendid military genius could not prevail against this terrible calamity, this unpardonable disregard of duty. Had the blow been struck Harper's Ferry would have been spared the disgraceful surrender by Miles; Maryland would not have heard the tread of the Rebel hosts; the thousands of poor fellows who fell in the several engagements from Monocacy to Boonsboro would have been safe in life and limb; and the battle of Antietam would never have been fought.

Had Porter obeyed the orders of Gen. Pope at Bull Run, Lee would have crossed the Rappahannock or Rapidan instead of the Potomac. But this was not to be. Pope must be defeated. Overwhelmed by superior numbers in his front, victory-flushed soldiers under Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet, with insubordination within his camp, and dire confusion in his rear, he was shorn of his strength by ruthless hands. Yet this brave and gallant John Pope undismayed met the terrible onsets of a determined and relentless foe. His features never betrayed the anxieties of the crisis; calm, stern, fearless amidst the hail of shot and shell, this gallant soldier fought the combined forces of the enemy with but a fragment of an army—he fought against odds, against hope, against insubordination. Blow after blow came in rapid succession; military tactics and science became useless; the brave soldiers, worn out by continual fighting, became sensible to the impending fate. Pope, seeing the uselessness of further resistance, fell behind the fortifications of Washington, unable to present one obstacle to prevent Lee's invasion of Maryland. Thus ended one of the most remarkable campaigns of the Civil War. When victory at Bull Run was within the grasp of Gen. Pope, it was torn from him by the hands of insubordination—that accursed fiend who caused the death of many brave soldiers on other occasions.

While Pope's guns were thundering away beyond Centreville Little Mac—Porter's friend—at Alexandria seemed so confused that he was unable to send reinforcements to the front. McClellan knew perfectly well that Pope had his hands full; he also knew, or should have known, that the enemy's cavalry were crossing the Potomac. We need not here recite the cowardly surrender of Harper's Ferry, the invasion of Maryland, the threatened capture of Washington, and the conflict at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, where Lee received a shock that would have proved disastrous to him had McClellan put Porter's fresh troops to the front during the night or early next morning, and forced the discomfited and exhausted enemy into the Potomac. But instead of this Porter—McClellan's friend—was allowed to rest, thus permitting Lee to cross the river and march leisurely in the direction of Warrenton and Culpepper, saving his munitions of war, which by energetic action would have fallen into our hands. Had Jackson been struck when Pope ordered it, the battle of Antietam would have been fought in Virginia, on the Plain of Manassas, ending with a Union victory.

Had McClellan fought the Peninsula Army as well as did Pope the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee would have been compelled to remain in defense of Richmond. Pope would have fought his way from Gordonsville, thus combining both armies in one grand pitched battle of the War.

We all know how the seven-days' fight began; how the enemy crossed the Chickahominy below Mechanicsville, doubling up Porter on McCall, thus forcing back the entire wing until the river cut the army in two. At Gaines' House and beyond to the right was the battle fought; it was on this day and on the right where the indomitable Jackson gave Porter a thrust which he must have remembered when that 4 o'clock order was sent to him at Bull Run. Jackson's sudden attack struck terror and dismay into the heart of "Little Napoleon" (McClellan). It seemed as if each division and corps commander was fighting on his own book. The day wore on, and the space between the river and our line grew significantly smaller. Night alone could save us from destruction. Just about dusk the Irish Brigade, under the gallant Meagher, made a final lunge, and a good charge it was, recapturing a number of guns and forcing the enemy back a considerable distance in front of the grapevine bridge. During the night we made good our escape. Our only salvation was to reach the James (according to McClellan). Of course we obeyed orders, and found repose under the guns of our fleet. We toasted our shins in the hot sun at Harrison's Landing while Lee detached the main part of his army to crush Pope and take Washington. McClellan didn't know anything about this—why should he?

This retreat from Hanover Court-House was indeed a masterly one, and a stroke of strategy that made the hair stand on end of all the military leaders of the world—New Jersey included.

After we had congratulated ourselves that Fitz John Porter had received his just punishment—too lenient perhaps—after rest and quiet on the subject for a number of years, the panorama of the bloody field of Bull Run is again unrolled to our view by no less a personage than U. S. Grant. Mr. Grant thinks Porter should be reinstated, and gives reasons therefor. In the first place Grant does not deny that Porter disobeyed orders, but claims that others did likewise (Pope does not say so in his official report), and that Porter should not have been singled out. He further says that Gen. Porter was retained in his command for months after the Bull Run disaster. Does Gen. Grant remember that Gen. George B. McClellan was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac at the moment Gen. Pope was relieved? Does Gen. Grant suppose that McClellan would ever have relieved Porter? It seems curious to see a man like Grant change his mind so suddenly. He says that after studying the new topographical map of the field he finds that Porter was wrongly accused. What under heaven has a reconstructed and improved chart to do with the infamy of Gen. Porter on that dreadful day of carnage? The diagrams submitted by Gen. Pope in his official report were of the best, and constructed by able and experienced engineers. The finish may not have been so elaborate, nor the lines so finely tinted, but they were nevertheless correct, and were regarded so at headquarters.

We are sorry to see Gen. Grant meddling in a matter which does not concern him. If he thinks that the high position he once occupied can be used as an influence in behalf of his friend he is sadly mistaken. Porter's punishment is just, and must stand. The memory of our dead comrades who fell at South Mountain and Sharpsburg demand it. Their widows and orphans demand it. Let no reprieve insult these sacred memories and relics. Let the pardoning power be left to a higher tribunal.

P. L. W. J.

The New York Deadlock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—There are signs that both factions of the Democratic members are seeking an alliance with the Republicans. The Republicans, however, give no encouragement to these advances. In the Senate the Democrats might vote to confer upon Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, a Republican, the right to name the standing committees. Either Democratic faction is likely to take this course; but the Tilden Democrats are most in the mood to do so. They resent angrily the attack made upon them yesterday by Senator Grady, and are inclined to take him at his word, "to reduce the Tammany Senators to insignificance" by voting with the Republicans. Still there is some division in their own ranks about the good policy of defeating Tammany in this manner. Senator Covert, one of their leading men, is earnestly opposed to it. Mr. Covert's opposition loses some of its force from the suspicion that his ambition has been roused by Tammany's hinting that he should be made President pro tem. If the Tilden Democrats vote with the Republican Senators they will naturally expect that the three Tammany Senators shall be given humble positions on the committees. Humble positions in both the Senate and the Assembly, after making such a contest to secure the high places, is a fate that the Tammany faction will not accept peacefully. They will, in the opinion of politicians, in case of loss of position in the Senate, seek to reimburse themselves in the Assembly. The only possibly way to do this would be to elect Mr. Alvord as Speaker. In gratitude it would be hoped that Mr. Alvord would give the Tammany members places on all the leading committees, especially on the Committee on Cities, in order to defeat any bills injurious to Tammany that might be sent from the Senate, so hostilely organized.

Another indecisive vote was taken for Speaker in the Assembly today. It ended as follows: Thomas G. Alvord (Republican), 40; Charles E. Patterson (Democrat), 38; James J. Costello (Tammany), 6; John J. Callen, 1. Assemblyman Robertson is an active business man, and naturally dislikes to waste time. Today he moved that no pairs or leave of absence be allowed in the Assembly. Mr. Alvord said that it would be impossible to enforce such a rule, as the Assembly had neither a Speaker nor a Sergeant-at-Arms to compel obedience to any rule. Clerk Johnson then declared the motion out of order.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Condition of the Land-Grants to That Road.

Correspondence Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—I called at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company yesterday to see if they were disturbed by the Congressional flurry about contesting the enormous grant of public land which the company has received. They were all on deck, and they seemed to be all serene.

Mr. Henry Villard, the President of the road, was walking about his room as usual. I think he never sits except when he is abed. I always find him on his feet, walking up and down, talking to the caller who has audience at the moment, or dictating letters to his phonographic reporters. As he is almost always larger than any other man in the room, his perpendicularity gives him quite an overshadowing aspect. He was quiet and serene yesterday, as usual, and his ample face betokened satisfaction at the state of things.

So did Horace White's, who stood at his desk in the next room. Mr. White always stands, too; he has no habit of genuflexion associated with a chair, whatever other habits of ditto he may indulge in. He is Treasurer of the Northern Pacific, and he doesn't believe in bending over his books. When I asked him about the forfeiture question he handed me a pile of printed documents issued lately, and said as little as possible.

Sam Wilkeson, the Secretary under the old régime and the new, yesterday, today, and forever, was found a little further down town, at the top of an elevator on New street. When I asked him about the land grant he said: "You had better see Mr. Villard, or perhaps Mr. Grey, the counsel of the road, will do." And he poked his fingers through his iron-gray locks and stuck his legs out upon a chair.

Yet all of these gentlemen did say something, and, without identifying the utterer too particularly, I may give the gist of the talk.

"Is there any danger of Congress interfering with your land grant?" I asked.

"Not the slightest in the world," he said. "The grant was an absolute grant. There was no condition about it, except the condition that patents should issue only as the line progressed."

"What about the forfeiture?" I inquired.

"There is no such thing as forfeiture contemplated in the grant; forfeiture is not provided for in any contingency. The only provision is that the company shall have the land as fast as it earns it, and that if it does not finish the road when it agrees to, the Federal Government may take any reasonable means to hasten the completion."

"The time set for the completion of the road has now expired, I believe?"

"Oh, yes; that is admitted. The question is, What are the consequences of a failure? Here is the only section of the charter that hints at a penalty: 'Sec 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States make the several conditional grants herein, and that the said Northern Pacific Railroad company accepts the same upon the further condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions thereof, and allow the same to continue for upward of one year, then in such case, at any time hereafter, the United States, by its Congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure a speedy completion of the railroad.' That is all."

"Is that all?"

"Every word bearing on a breach of the contract. Now, under that, the United States has the power to do anything to hasten the completion of the road. If anything can be done that we are not doing, we would greatly like to know it. We would thank anybody for telling us, and would adopt the suggestion very quickly. We have now 7,000 men employed pushing forward the line—mainly in Montana. By next September we shall have cars running from New York to Puget Sound by way of the branch running north from Utah, and a year later cars will run clear through from Minnesota along the extreme northern belt."

"Then you hold that there can be no reversion of the grant to the United States because of a technical failure to complete the road within a given time, because the charter does not provide for any such reversion, but merely for the finishing of the road?"

"The Supreme Court of the United States has decided several similar cases, uniformly holding that the words 'Be it enacted, that there be and is hereby granted,' are words of absolute donation. We do not care to say much about it through the papers, but we expect good lawyers to hold that the lands granted are absolutely and irrevocably appropriated, mile by mile, to the completion of the road. The lands were not offered as a premium for the completion of the road by a specified time, but a time was named, so that Congress, in case of failure, could take measures to hasten the work in such a way as it saw fit. Our failure was caused by the panic of 1873. For the last two years bills to extend our time have passed the Senate, but have failed in the House during the confusion of the last hours."

On Monday I ran against Gen. Schurz in a restaurant, where I dropped in to lunch. "It is very absurd," he said, "all this talk about my decision in 1879, that the grant had not lapsed. It seemed to me that the grant had lapsed by implication, and I was about to give that decision when the company asked that the Attorney-General be consulted. As that was what an Attorney-General was for, I submitted the case to him. He ransacked the records, examined the precedents, and found that all the decisions were against me, to the purport that unless Congress declares the forfeiture of a grant, it remains in full force and effect. Why, the papers talk as if this decision affected this corporation alone. Not at all. Several other roads were in the same dilemma. And the Attorney-General was Mr. Devens, now on the Massachusetts Supreme Bench."

The fact is that all Congresses and all Administrations have been favorable to the Northern Pacific Company since it began to put forth such tremendous energy as it now exhibits. President Grant approved 530 miles, President Hayes approved 150 miles, and President Arthur has approved 325 miles. The present raid upon the road was projected and is kept alive by the *World* merely as a political and stock-jobbing scheme—with, perhaps, a still less creditable motive not yet announced.

FIRST BRIGADE ILLINOIS STATE MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—Adjutant-General Elliott is expected to return to the city tomorrow morning, and to bring with him the resignations of Brig.-Gen. Torrence and the remaining members of his staff. Gen. Torrence's successor will soon be appointed, and it is understood here that Gen. Strong will be the coming man. So soon as the matter is settled the reorganization of the First Brigade will be undertaken in earnest, and the work will doubtless be intrusted to Maj. J. W. Vance, the Inspector of the Second Brigade, who has been going through that organization with the thoroughness and rigidness to be expected of a West-Pointer.

BUSINESS AT LINCOLN, NEB.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—A committee recently appointed by the Lincoln Board of Trade to collect statistics on the improvements in the city during the year 1881 have brought in the following report: Number of business houses (two and three stories brick) erected during the year, fifty-eight; number of residences erected, 468; number of persons employed in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, such as carpenters, bricklayers, coopers, etc., 1,270. In the wholesale trade exclusively the sales reported amount to $4,577,000.

AN ESTHETIC.

She was a maiden of mournful mien,
Clad in a garment of sad sage-green,
With peacocks' feathers strangely bedight;
Skimp was the skirt, and the sleeves full tight.
No frivolous gems that maiden wore,
But a fan in her taper hand she bore,
And on it was painted—so simple and neat—
A sunflower, with all its petals complete.
Her face was weary, and white, and wan;
Her hair was the hue of the setting sun;
She did not smile—she did not talk;
She drooped like a lily upon its stalk;
And what were her musings none might guess—
Her thoughts were too "utter" for words to express.

—*Argosy.*

Speak little, speak truth, spend little, pay cash, and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ARTESIAN WELL BORING poles, flag and circus poles of the best spruce, at the southeast corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3107 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 532 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 861 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

JOHN MYERS, Druggist, 1062 West Madison-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 575 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD—LOST ON SATurday night, a blood-stone seal charm. Finder will please return to 18 Madison-st., up-stairs, and receive reward.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other security. Rates reasonable. No commissions. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING AND OTHER LOANS IN sums to suit at lowest current rates. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—
At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
LEWIS & KNOTT,
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 at 6 per cent on first-class improved city real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, Room 24 Bryan Block.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, JOSH & CO., Tribune Building.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT 1, 65 NORTH STATE-st. Stoves and carpets for sale.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS in new buildings, 3129 Michigan-av., all conveniences, $50. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms; reasonable prices. 74 Adams-st.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—274 LA SALLE-AV.—NICEly furnished room, hot and cold water, with first-class board. Day-boarders wanted.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 3102 STATE-ST., 25X80, next to corner Thirty-first-st.; has rear entrance and plate-glass windows; can be had March 1. Apply to H. W. BUCHMAN, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, good residence, with barn; South Side preferred; would buy a good frame house on Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-av., if cheap. A. S. WORK, 211 and 213 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED front room, by a gentleman; north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. References exchanged. Address Y G 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GERMAN gentleman, a large comfortably-furnished room in a strictly private family. Location east of La Salle-st., south of Lincoln Park, and north of Division-st. Address V 32, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NUMBER OF FINE BARGAINS IN pianos and organs, left over from our holiday sales, are now being closed out at very low prices for cash or monthly payments:
One Knabe Piano, but little used.
One Steinway Piano, but little used.
One Reed & Sons Piano, but little used.
Two Chickering Pianos, but little used.
One Bauer Piano, but little used.
One Hallet & Cumston Piano, but little used.
One Johnson & Co. Piano, but little used.
Have all the modern improvements, rosewood cases, etc. In good repair, and fully guaranteed.
We have, also, a splendid stock of new Pianos—Knabe, Reed & Sons, and other standard Pianos—grands, uprights, and squares.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 STATE-ST.
Established 1842.

STORY & CAMP
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—AT UNION STOCK-YARD Sale Stables, 125 head of horses, just received from the country, consisting of gentlemen's roadsters, coachers, extra heavy draft, and horses of all grades constantly on hand. THOS. EVERS, Salesman.

SEE THIS BARGAIN—$175 WILL BUY the best work-horse in this city; he is 7 years old, strong, chunky-built; weighs about 1,500 pounds; he was sired by a Clydesdale horse, and out of a Norman mare; he stands on short legs, a very model of a work-horse; cost $275 last spring; is acclimated and city-broke; a true puller in single or double harness; will give a week's trial; warranted to soundness, etc.; owner has given up business, reason for offering him so low. Call and see him at private stable, No. 3 East Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, for all cash. Parties or owners having such for sale please call in JACOB WEIL & CO.'S office, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DWELLING ON the North Side, east of Clark and south of Chicago-av., for a customer who will pay from $6,000 to $8,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

RAPID SHORTHAND IN 3 MONTHS by the new system. 88 La Salle-st. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPING, MAGNETIC healing, clairvoyant and test medium; business and mining speculations a specialty. 207 Dearborn-st., corner Adams.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, 432 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; don't sell your cast-off clothing before you get an offer from Mr. or Mrs. HERSCHEL. Remember the number, 432 State-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st. Please look over this list; some good bargains:

$25,000—A magnificent octagon brown stone-front 23x80, lot 23x125, brick barn 23x43, on South Side, between State-st. and Indiana-av. and Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth-sts.; this is elegant property, and very cheap.

$7,000—This house will suit any one that will look at it: 10 nice rooms, and in the best of order; every modern improvement; east front on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., stands alone lot; is 25x185, with barn; it is cheap.

$5,250—Last chance to get this at $5,250—2-story and basement octagon stone-front house, brick barn and lot on Thirty-third-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., only half block from the cable street-cars, and 15 minutes' time to Madison-st.; house is in first-class order.

$7,500—Nice modern stone-front and lot 20x125, south front, on Monroe-st., near Robey.

$6,000—10-room 2-story and basement frame house; furnace, hot and cold water, bath, and gas; lot 25x125, with barn; corner on Washington-st. boulevard, near Robey-st.; this is cheap property at $6,000.

$3,500—12-room 2-story and basement brick house and lot 25x125, on Wilcox-av., near California-av.; this house could not be built for $4,000 now; it's cheap.

$4,500—This is very cheap: 34 West Jackson-st.—Large frame house and lot 40x80, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.; this property ought to sell for $150 per foot; you can not do better than take such bargains; one-half or all cash down.

$35 per foot—80x125, with fine cottage, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av., 2 blocks west of Ashland-av.; it is cheap.

$6,000—This is a bargain—11-room octagon-front brick dwelling, barn, and lot 25x100; house has all modern improvements; 3 rooms deep; on Van Buren-st., near Throop; it is a bargain.

$8,500—Fine modern stone-front; cost $8,000 to build; stands alone; lot 25x130; right at Union Park, south of Lake-st.; very cheap.

$3,500—A nice 6-room cottage and lot 30x125, on Fulton-st., near Robey.

$4,000—House and lot 25x125, near Lincoln Park.

$2,250—247 Division-st.—6-room cottage and lot 22x125, south front, east of Larrabee-st.; cheap.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$24,000—A first-class 4-story brown-stone front store, 25x125; lot 25x150; property rents for $2,500; on Madison-st., near Lincoln.

$15,000—I will sell one of the best pieces of business property on Madison-st., east of Ashland-av., for $15,000. Lot is 31 feet front, and (corner at that) with good store. You can't do better than this. Call and get a bargain. Only corner for sale on Madison-st.

$5,500—Go and see the southwest corner of Laflin and Fourteenth-sts.; brick store and 3 rooms over; cost $4,500 to build; frame house of 12 rooms; good brick barn; lot 25x125; all for $5,500. All the fixtures in store goes with it. This property brings now per month $70 rent. Call there. Owner lives up-stairs, and will show it. It is cheap.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house (26 feet wide); extra well built, and in first-class order; has passenger elevator, burglar-alarm, etc.; gas is lighted by electricity; all the rooms are handsomely decorated; one of the very best places on the South Side for the price; $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 55x168 feet; $40,000. A bargain.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 50x170 feet; $45,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the handsomest residences and grounds in Chicago.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A very desirable place, north of Twenty-second-st.; heated by steam; $30,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house and grounds; $65,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Three houses north of Twenty-second-st., one for $35,000, one for $25,000, and one for $27,500, including furniture.

CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-second-st., with $2,000 worth of mirrors and furniture; $30,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Two fine houses, both north of Twenty-second-st., one for $25,000 and one for $30,000.

LAKE-AV.—Large house with 50 foot lot, near Thirty-sixth-st.; easy of access by Hyde Park trains and Cottage Grove-av. street-cars; $12,500.

FIVE BROWN STONE FRONTS—On South Side; one for $15,000, one for $18,500, one for $17,500, one for $30,000, and one for $50,000.

FOR SALE—BY M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.
49 Elizabeth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, between Madison and Washington-sts., $5,500.
28 South Ada-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements, $5,500.
25 Throop-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, between Madison and Washington-sts., $5,500.
35 Aldine-square, $7,000.
35 Aldine-square, immediate possession, $7,000.
21 Aldine-square, $7,000.
23 Aldine-square, $7,000.
290 Ogden-av., 3-story marble-front, $8,000.
321 Carroll-av., octagon stone-front, $3,750.
3811 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick residence, $4,400.
10 Ogden-av., 3-story marble-front, lot 30x140, $9,000.
12 Ogden-av., 3-story marble-front, lot 22x140, $10,000.
1347 Fulton-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x150, $2,800.
648 Walnut-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x125, $3,800.
487 West Van Buren-st., brown stone, south front, and brick barn; lot 25x125 to alley.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.
FIRST-CLASS NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
61x150 southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Division.
63x113 southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st.
37x150 Dearborn-av., near Schiller, east front.
50x100 Dearborn-av., corner Division-st.
60x103 to alley, Pearson, east of State; $7,500.
42x106 Bellevue place; $160 per foot.
32x104 Walton place, near State-st.; $120 per foot.
50x100 Illinois, near State-st.; cheap.
51x100 northwest cor. Clark and Wisconsin-sts.; $9,000.
72x105 Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park; $125 per ft.
100x140 corner Fullerton and Larrabee.
25x150 North Clark, near Oak-st.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

WABASH-AV.—The large fine 3-story and basement house No. 2406, with 35-foot lot, southwest corner Twenty-fourth-st.; large and well-lighted rooms, suitable for a large family; a bargain.

CALUMET-AV.—Large brick house with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-third-st. $18,500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—381 AND 383 WEST TAYlor-st., two elegant 2-story and basement bricks. Will sell one or both cheap.

281 and 283 West Congress-st., two fine 2-story and basement stone fronts, one has a brick barn as an old established milk-depot, the other corner of alley has a cottage in rear. Will sell one or both. This is good property for an investment.

441 West Taylor-st., corner Centre-av., brick house with 37¼ feet on Taylor-st. by 125 on Centre-av., for the small price of $6,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—GOOD frame residence with 53 foot lot.

2-story and basement residence with pleasant south front, 435 Carroll-av., near Sheldon-st. Price $3,750.

Complete block of 8 2-story brick residences in the West Division rented for $3,420 per annum. Rents to be raised May 1. A good investment for an income. Price $32,000; terms easy.

DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—300 FEET on Grand-boulevard, at Forty-third-st.

$35 per foot—600 feet on both sides of Calumet-av., at Forty-third-st.

$65 per foot—175 feet, west front, on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER AT an exceedingly low price, corner of Hoyne and Harrison-sts., 124 feet on Hoyne by 92 feet on Harrison-st.; price only $3,250 cash. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY A FEW MORE LOTS left on West Chicago-av. and Superior-st. Terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st. 56 Arbor-place, 2 story and basement brick house, $1,500. House alone would cost more than this to build. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME VALUAble improved business property on Lake and Monroe-sts. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIdence, No. 563 Division-st., between State and Astor-sts., south front, 3-story and basement brick, in fine order, pleasantly arranged, dining-room on parlor floor; rented at $55 a month. Price, $8,000. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BARgain, No. 2320, 3-story and basement brick house and lot, 20x178 feet, with boulevard assessments all paid; possession at once; $9,000 and taxes of 1881. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—67 MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn, North Side, 3-story pressed-brick-front residence, south front, all modern improvements, lot 25 feet front. $17,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—I AM AUthorized to sell a few lots on Blue Island-av. for $1,000 each. I have sold lots on the same avenue near to and no better than these I now offer, for $1,800. E. C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS, JACKSON, VAN Buren, and Congress-st. property, just east of Ashland-av., for sale on very favorable terms to purchasers desiring to improve. E. C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT NEW residence situate 438 North La Salle-st.; very thoroughly built, with all modern conveniences, by the owner for his home; his business takes him to another city; terms easy. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location, West Side, $3,400; a bargain.

25 feet, vacant, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. A cottage or vacant lot taken in part payment.

25 feet, vacant, La Salle-av., near Chestnut-st.

25, 50, or 100 feet on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.

HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$17,000—50 FEET ON HALsted-st., only half a block from Madison-st., with brick improvements. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$15,000—THE FINEST CORner for flats in the West Division, 50x175, on Washington boulevard. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT BETWEEN RUSH and Pine-sts., 30 feet front; excellent location for flats. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 98X100—FACTORY 38x98, 3 floors, engine, boilers, kiln, office, and stable. GEO. C. THOMAS, 95 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT BUILDing on State-st. The very best part of the street. $100,000. Will rent for $12,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR Washington, one of the finest sites in the West Division for manufacturing. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDing on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $41,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—A NEW and elegant three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, corner of North Park-av. and Wisconsin-st., one block of Lincoln Park. A rare bargain. E. S. WEEDIN, Room 15, 151 East Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SOME OF THE BEST PROPERTY IN THE CITY, AND THE CHEAPEST.
STATE-ST.—
A fine piece of property 180 ft north of Twelfth-st., east front; cheap; about 60 ft frontage.
STATE-ST.—
North of Eighteenth, either east or west side of the street; investments from $7,000 to $25,000.
STATE-ST.—
A large fine corner, north of Twenty-second-st.
WABASH-AV.—
Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., two 2-story and basement frame houses; cheap.
WABASH-AV.—
Large lots, south of Madison, suitable for extensive improvements.
WABASH-AV.—
Fine double 5-story and basement stone-front building, east front, north of Madison-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—
Large wholesale building north of Randolph, also large double building south of Monroe-st.
SOUTH WATER-ST.—
Several good buildings; always will rent, and is solid property.
NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—
Four-story and basement stone-front store; well rented.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—
Splendid corner, with cheap buildings; bringing in good rental; a good investment for future improvement.
CASS-ST.—
Splendid residence lot, southeast corner Pearson-st.
RUSH-ST.—
Between Pearson and Chestnut-sts., 2-story frame house and lot.
DEARBORN-AV.—
Residence near Ohio-st.; 3-story and basement brick.
DEARBORN-AV.—
Residence lot, north of Chicago-av., east front; also, corner Elm-st.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—
Three of the cheapest buildings on the street. East of Halsted-st.
EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—
Unimproved, 20 or 40 feet, cheap.
THIRD-AV.—
North or south of Harrison-st., east front, two lots, cheapest on the street.
CLARK-ST.—
North of Adams-st., large, fine stone building.
HALSTED-ST.—
Northeast corner Eighteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone store building. Well rented.
WEST LAKE-ST.—
Manufacturing lots cheap.
WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—
Some good investments, west of Canal-st.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—
Southwest corner Fifteenth-st. Splendid triangular piece. Cheap.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
PRAIRIE-AV. CORNER—North of Thirty-first-st.; cheap.
VERNON-AV. LOT—South of Thirty-first-st.; 20 feet frontage.
VERNON-AV. LOT—South of Thirty-fifth-st.; 50 feet front.
PARK-AV.—Two-story and base frame; cheap.
PARK-AV.—Two-story and base and attic brick.
Call for particulars.
J. P. WHITE & CO.,
Room 4, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 97 Clark-st., Room 53:
A good 2-story brick house near Hoyne-av. and Pratt-place, $3,500.
10-room house on North Carpenter-st., near Hubbard, $2,800, $600 cash, balance in monthly payments.
15-room house with large lot on Fulton-st., near Ada; a good investment.
Frame house near Dearborn and Thirty-first-sts.
Lots on West Twelfth-st., near Ogden-av.
Lot on West Taylor-st., $625.
Lots on Ashland-av., near Fourteenth-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—100x161 feet, near Fifty-third-st., east front. Also, 200x161 feet, northwest corner Fifty-first-st., east and south front.

INDIANA-AV.—177x170 feet, northeast corner Sixty-first-st., covered with large trees.

EGANDALE—100x164 feet, east front, on Lexington-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st., only $18 per foot.

FOR SALE—ON MARKET-ST., BETween Madison and Lake, 80x90 feet, with good building, suitable for wholesale business. Q 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—328 WALNUT-ST., 30-FOOT lot with a good house and barn, for $2,800. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD BRICK HOUSES on Depuyster-st., near Halsted; these houses are divided in flats, 6 rooms each, and desirable renting property; price $3,000 each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT, CORNER HARRIson-st. and Washtenaw-av., at a great bargain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 80x84, at $100 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A PARTIALLY IMPROVED lot, south front, Monroe-st., near Paulina, $2,500; worth $3,000, at least. D. WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000; 10 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 13, 38, 14, $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES W. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, Town 38, Range 13; all fenced, tile-drain, and has 30 in trees; a bargain. 80 acres, corner of Fifty-first-st. and Archer-av. 12½ acres corner Archer-av. 45, or over 1,400 feet frontage on Archer-av., at $10 per foot. 9 acres fronting Central Park and Lake-st. 32-acre farm in S. W. ¼ Sec. 19, 40, 13, at $125 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., at Pullman:
Choice bargains in acres. Also desirable business and residence lots.
Lots and acres at Pullman a specialty.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 151 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
73 acres in South Chicago, near the rolling-mills, in Secs. 31 and 32.
17¼ acres in Sec. 6, 38, 14, west of Stock-Yards, corner Forty-seventh-st. and boulevard; $800 per acre.
40 acres in E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, just south of Stock-Yards. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 192 Dearborn-st.: 15 acres in School Sec. 16, 38, 13, Cicero; well located and cheap; terms easy. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON easy terms, Nos. 535 and 537 School-st., 2-story brick residences. Price, $1,750 each. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN—15 ACRES ON State-st., close to Pullman, at a bargain. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14, corner State and Ninety-fifth-sts. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X175, NORTHEAST corner Seventieth-st. and Vincennes-av.; will sell for $2,500; this is a splendid corner and very cheap; inside lots in same block are selling at $25 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER AT Irving Park, 100x155, east and south front, only two blocks from depot; Irving Park is seven miles from Court House on C. & N. W. R. R.; price low and terms very easy at low interest. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Glencoe; $15 down and $5 monthly will furnish you lumber to build. Railroad fare only 10 cents. Send for circular. Also, cottages and lots $1,000. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS IN LAKE View, 3½ miles from Madison-st., 30 minutes' ride on street-cars; in good neighborhood; lake water, etc. Also, some very choice lots on and near the lake-shore. McCONNELL BROS., Room 18, 79 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—FINE sites for manufacturers; choice lots and acres. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5,500—320-ACRE FARM, 160 acres, under the best of hedge fence, balance rich, rolling, unimproved prairie; fine 9-room framed house, barn, and sheds; wells, fine orchards, and as good land as can be found; only 5 miles from Burlington, county-seat of Coffee Co., Kansas. I will take half in city or Englewood property. This farm is worth to any one wanting a good farm $10,000. It is certainly very cheap.

$70 per acre—300 acres just 35 miles southwest of Court-House and 10 from Union Stock-Yards; fine dwelling-house, barn, orchards, and lasting stock water; 3 miles from depot, between Alton & Chicago and C., B. & Q. R. R. This farm is every acre under hedge fence; has 40 acres good timber, and is certainly a bargain. Will take half in city or Englewood real estate.

$5,500—80 acres of as fine, rolling, rich land as can be found in Du Page Co., only half a mile from depot of Clarendon Hills, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Every acre under cultivation; no house or barns, but all under fence. It is a bargain; 20 miles from Chicago. Terms to suit buyer.

T. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE WILLIAMS FARM, the most magnificent wheat farm in Dakota, adjoining the Dalrymple Farm; 2,800 acres ready for crop; on line of Northern Pacific Railroad, only 14 miles from Fargo. Inquire of CHAS. A. MORTON, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

FOR SALE—440 ACRES OF THE BEST copper ore land in the Northwest; this land is only 200 feet from the (now famous) Delaware Mine in Keweenaw County, Michigan. I have samples of copper at my office taken out of this mine. It is the richest found in the State. If you will call and see for yourself you will find what we state is correct. This mine, 440 acres, will be sold cheap. It is worth to any company, who will develop it, $100,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 13 AND [illegible] quired. Wages $3 a week. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER—A FIRST-class ruler who can also forward blank books; [illegible] permanent position. Address P. O. Box 30, Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—SKILLFUL SIGN-WRITers and [illegible] ployment [illegible] CHARLES MATTHAI, 39 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LITHOGRAPHIC steam pressman. Address, stating salary, [illegible] Detroit Lithographic Company, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER—A FIRST-class blankbook finisher. A permanent situation and good wages. Address or call this morning, CHAS. T. [illegible], Tremont House.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARriage [illegible] department who has had one year's experience [illegible] FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVeling lumber salesman. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO WORK half the time can find pleasant employment handling [illegible] $10 to $20 per week [illegible] MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO WRITING [illegible] 29, No. 87 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Laundresses.

WANTED—10 NEW SHIRT IRONERS [illegible] 25 Paulina-st.; plenty of work; come prepared to work.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS WITH [illegible] International Employment Bureau, 33 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HAIRdresser [illegible]

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESman, by young man of seven years' experience in dry goods or grocery store. Best of references. Address [illegible] Plainfield, Ill.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent colored woman to do general housework [illegible] 33 Wabash-av., International Employment Bureau.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES [illegible] supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, [illegible] North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 33 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st. [illegible] Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE FOR $1—THIS IS NO humbug [illegible] Address JOSHUA GARRETT, P. O. [illegible]

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE; TOOK IT on debt [illegible]

FOR SALE—$2,300—A SPLENDID PAYing [illegible]

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS STOCK AND fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SALOON—A FIRST-class [illegible] 21 East Monroe-st. [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness men [illegible] Company, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing [illegible] WILKES FORD & CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. [illegible]

ADVERTISER WILL PAY CASH FOR [illegible]

KINDLING WOOD—549 WEST TWENty-second-st. [illegible]

REMOVED—DR. J. McNEAL, MAGnetic physician [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—BRICK BUILDing for removal. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY 2-STORY FRAME house [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT, SECOND STORY front rooms, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, [illegible] use of piano; furnished rooms [illegible]

Hotels.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—[illegible]

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts. [illegible]

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st. [illegible]

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune [illegible] SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

PERSONAL.

IF MICHAEL WELCH'S WIFE OR HIS young daughter Mary [illegible] MEADOR, Morgan Park, Ill.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN 35 YEARS of age [illegible]

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DON'T BUY "WAVES" until [illegible]

PERSONAL—LADIES, THE MOST ELegant [illegible] Oriental Cream [illegible]

REMOVAL—D. W. McNEAL, MAGnetic [illegible] Park-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $25,000 [illegible]

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A SMALL ASSORTMENT [illegible] H. W. BUCHMAN, corner State and Thirty-first-sts.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

H. Dascomb, Denver, Colo., is at the Brevoort.

J. H. McConnell, North Platte, Neb., is at the Leland.

Judge W. A. Paxton, of Omaha, is at the Palmer.

W. A. Copeland, of Providence, R. I., is at the Tremont.

T. D. Stimpson, of Muskegon, Mich., is at the Tremont.

A. Charles Towers, of Toronto, is at the Sherman.

H. A. and W. B. Hastings, New York, are at the Brevoort.

Charles W. Hamill, of Baltimore, Md., is at the Sherman.

George H. Mitchell, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

Alexander Elliott, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Lieut.-Gov. C. H. Manning, Carroll, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

A. P. Swineford, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Taylor, of Peoria, Ill., are at the Tremont.

Col. E. B. Kirk, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific, with his wife.

B. F. Schwartz, of the opera-house at Davenport, Ia., is at the Brevoort.

W. E. Taylor and Mark Smith, of the Hess opera company, are at the Sherman.

E. R. Mason, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Des Moines, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Chatfield, and Charles A. Mendeon, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Murray Keller, General Ticket Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, is at the Palmer.

O. G. Danner, Cleveland, O., Assistant General Counsel Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Leland.

W. W. Ogilvie and James O'Brien of Montreal, J. W. Gibbs of Ottawa, Ontario; and R. Graham Hill of Scotland, are at the Palmer.

The fourth reception of the Union Catholic Library Reading Club will be given at the residence of the Misses Armstrong, No. 255 Michigan avenue, tomorrow evening.

An 18-months-old female child was abandoned on the steps of No. 191 West Kinzie street, and turned over to the police by Mrs. John Clarriay, who lives at that number. The waif was taken to the Foundling's Home by Officer Morris.

Sarah Thorner, a street-walker, charged with stealing $3 and a watch and chain from William Goetze, of No. 589 West Superior street, was arrested and locked up at the West Madison Street Station on a charge of larceny.

Dr. N. Guerin Lafontaine of St. Reine, Manitoba; W. F. Smith and P. Burnside of London, England; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Richardson and H. Soueisse of Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Marshall Bazing of Yokohama, Japan, are at the Grand Pacific.

There was a large congregation in Farwell Hall last night to enjoy the fine singing of the great choir, but more especially to hear Mr. J. S. Smithson, who addressed them on the lesson of the forgiveness and healing of the paralytic man—Mark, i., 1-10. Mr. Smithson seemed at his best, and with genuine enthusiasm delivered his message. He succeeded readily in getting a number to pledge aid in filling the hall on next Sunday. He is engaged for four Sundays. The singing was even finer than usual.

Early yesterday morning, while the ball of the Bohemian Sharpshooters was still in progress at the hall on De Koven street, near Canal, a young Bohemian thief and thug named Novy attempted to pass the doorkeeper. This individual refused to admit Novy, who had no pass, and was really not entitled to enter the hall. Novy persisting in his efforts, a fight ensued, during which James Belson, who went to the assistance of the doorkeeper, was stabbed in the left hip by Novy. The wound was not serious. Novy, who escaped in the excitement, was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station by Officer Hanley.

Some persons signing themselves "The Committee," caused to be published last week a call for a meeting of dry-goods clerks at 2:30 yesterday afternoon at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, to take some action regarding the employers who persist in keeping their stores open after 7 o'clock in the evening, thereby compelling their clerks to work evenings. Some of the dry-goods dealers in that quarter of the city claim they cannot afford to close out their evening trade, and that the agitation is the work of a few malcontents who have no regular employment. However this may be, there is apparently very little enthusiasm among dry-goods clerks on the subject, as no meeting was held, and, in fact, no arrangements had been made with the proprietor of the hall for such a meeting.

The old "racket" of fastening a store-door with a piece of wood and then smashing the show-window and making off with what valuables it may contain was successfully worked in the Twelfth street district Saturday night. About 8 o'clock two young men sauntered up to the door of Mark Farrant's pawn-shop at No. 312 South Halsted street, and while one of them put a stick through the handles of the door the other broke a light of glass in the window, seized a tray containing twelve watches, and with his companion ran away and was lost in the darkness. The proprietor of the place hurried to the door on hearing the crash, and, finding it fastened, threw himself through the glass, but the thieves had gone, leaving no trace behind them. No accurate description of the watches, which were worth $180, could be furnished.

With a review of the work done during his eighteen years' pastorate of the Olivet Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. De Baptiste took leave of his congregation yesterday. He does not, however, leave the city, or, in fact, his flock, as he proposes occupying himself with missionary work among them. His successor is the Rev. James A. D. Podd, a native of the Island of Nevis, one of the Leeward Islands. Mr. Podd was educated in England with a view to entering the Established Church of that country as a minister. With this object he entered Durham University, where he successfully matriculated, but did not stop long enough to graduate. Mr. Podd is quite a young man, and is highly educated. He says he enters upon his duties in the belief of being able to do a great work among the colored population of this city in the direction of education and in lifting them out of the sentimental Christianity too common amongst them. In this he will have the zealous coöperation of Mr. De Baptiste. The Rev. Mr. Podd commences his pastorate Wednesday, when the church and congregation will be formally handed over to his care.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

Dr. Tolman Wheeler has presented Bishop McLaren with the handsome donation of $20,000, to be used in enlarging the work of the Episcopal Church in Chicago in connection with its cathedral on Washington boulevard, corner of Peoria street. It is probably the largest single gift which has been received by the Episcopal Church in Chicago. The money has been paid over into the hands of a Board of Trustees designated by Dr. Wheeler, consisting of the following persons: The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, D. D., and Messrs. S. Corning Judd, Edwin H. Sheldon, W. F. Whitehouse, and Hamilton B. Dox, who will hold, administer, and disburse the fund. It is not yet determined how the money will be applied, but there are several projects spoken of, as a choir-house, clergy-house, orphanage, school-building, etc. As the idea of a cathedral is not merely a splendid temple, but the local centre around which cluster all the various bodies and institutions of a diocese, this munificent donation will be appropriately expended in building up, with reference to the interest and benefit of the whole. Dr. Wheeler is entitled to all honor for his noble generosity.

BADLY USED UP.

The big mastiff dog "Nelson," belonging to Ben Bullwinkle's fire patrol, "got all done up" yesterday, according to the statement of the patrol boys. An alarm came in on the mercurial at 1:25 from Clark street, near Monroe. The boys tumbled down the slide, the horses started off with the wagon on a jump, and "Nelson" dashed off ahead of the horses. On Monroe, near Clark, is a pile of brick, and just here "Nelson" got too close to the horses' feet and turned out on the wrong side. He was stepped on by the horses, struck by both wheels of the wagon, and jammed up against the pile of brick, some of which tumbled down upon him. The dog never gave a whimper, but limped back to the patrol-house and hid in the basement, overcome by mortification at his mishap. After much coaxing he came forth, weeping and humbled. Examination showed that his hide was barked in several places, and there was a wound on each leg, though no bones were broken. The boys think it will learn him to run behind the wagon, instead of in front, hereafter. The dog is a magnificent brindle-colored beast, half English mastiff and half St. Bernard, and, although but a pup, weighs 160 pounds. He was presented to Ben Bullwinkle by an English cattle-drover.

A WISCONSIN CROOK.

Elmer E. Reed was arrested yesterday by Officer Shute, of the Webster Avenue Station, and Deputy-Sheriff Kayser, of Dane County, Wis. Some three weeks ago Reed, who was employed as a coachman in Lake View, stole from A. H. Widhoff's residence, during the absence of the family, a suit of clothes, a gold watch, and $7 in cash, after which he skipped to a small town some sixteen miles from Madison, Wis. Here he hung out at a saloon kept by John Schroeder, and one evening, while the proprietor was out of the room for a few moments, stole $105 from its hiding-place. He disappeared, and the authorities supposed that he came to this city. Deputy-Sheriff Kayser came down and began the search, assisted by Officer Shute. Reed was captured in Robinson's notorious South Clark street dive, and, at the time of the arrest, had on the coat he stole from Mr. Widhoff. He also had $27 in cash in his pocket. The watch he stole was sold in Madison for a nominal sum, and the money went into Reed's pocket. He will be taken back today.

THE COMMUNISTS.

A Wrangle Between the American and German Sections.

Some 200 Socialists responded to the call for a mass-meeting in Greenebaum's Hall yesterday afternoon to discuss the course of action to be followed by their party at the coming local election. Mr. George M. Sloan was voted to the Chair; but, as the Teutonic element so greatly preponderated, he was forced to call for a Vice-President to interpret to and for the German speakers. Mr. William Blum filled this post, and Mr. August Speiss, of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, acted as Secretary. The Chairman defined the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of initiating a local political party with a view to the application of Socialistic ideas to the Municipal Government. The platform was a broad one—a more equable rate of wages, the repeal of the land system which allows one man to possess more land than he can cultivate, the abolition of private and public corporations both of which are antagonistic to the public weal, street reform, a two-cent street-car fare, and the foundation of an academy for the propagation of Socialistic doctrines. After Mr. John Fossell had suggested that speakers should limit themselves to ten minutes, Mr. Speiss moved the following:

Whereas, The differences that arose in our movement at the time of the late Presidential election have led to a very disagreeable state of affairs in our party, and have rendered us—disunited as we are—powerless for an aggressive struggle against our mighty enemy, as well as incapable of agitating and propagating Socialism effectively;

Whereas, This condition of affairs among men whose ultimate object is the same, and for the furtherance of which joint and harmonious action is imperatively necessary, has proved injurious and disastrous to the growth of our movement; be it hereby

Resolved, That the Socialists of Chicago, now assembled in mass-meeting, do hereby agree to throw overboard all hatred that may now exist, and fraternize for uniform and harmonious action for the coming spring election. We reaffirm the principles of modern Socialism as taught and understood by the most advanced pioneers of the great cause that has for its ultimatum the emancipation of all mankind—an object which cannot be gained through reformatory measures, but only in the overthrow of the existing economical, social, and political system through the solidarity of the disinherited and exploited masses.

Two hours were consumed in the discussion of these resolutions, the speakers being mainly Germans. The motion for their passage was eventually lost. It was then voted to substitute for them a committee of seven to formulate an organization for the purpose of carrying out a Socialistic platform to bear on the coming elections. This committee is expected to report at another mass-meeting proposed to be held next Sunday at a place to be hereafter determined upon. Between the two sections of the party—American and German—a most acrimonious feeling was manifested throughout the meeting. As time passed this disposition grew stronger, and personalities grew thick and fast. The Chair was called to order some half-dozen times, and when the motion to adjourn was carried, the condition of things was near verging on a free fight. On Sunday next an even more lively time in Socialistic circles may be looked for.

FOES TO SOCIETY.

How the Mormons, the Oneida Community, and Other Immoral Institutions Recruit Their Ranks—A Region of Pennsylvania Where the Nefarious Business Has Been Extensively Carried On.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 27.—The recent exposure of the frightfully immoral practices of Noyes and his associates in the Oneida and Wallingford Communities, combined with the movement against Mormonism, creates quite a ripple of excitement among the people of Eastern Pennsylvania, where polygamous and immoral doings have always been regarded with intense odium. Several years ago an emissary of John H. Noyes, President of the "Oneida Community Company, limited," visited this section of the Keystone State, and endeavored by smooth and plausible language to get four daughters of John Mean, of Adington, to accompany him to the community. The business of the free-lover was discovered before he had fully completed his design, and he was unceremoniously bounced from the village, where he no doubt intended to open a recruiting establishment on a wholesale scale for the immoral institution he represented. Shortly after his departure two of the Mean girls suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and although inquiries were immediately instituted as to their whereabouts a long time elapsed before any clew was discovered of them. A gentleman living at Bethlehem, who was well acquainted with the Mean family, happened to visit the Oneida Community out of curiosity, and, while roaming about the departments of the institution where visitors are allowed, accidentally stumbled upon Miss Mary Mean, and learned from her that she and her sister were members of the community and were "sealed" to the agent that had been bounced from Adington. Upon his return home, the disclosure made by the gentleman caused much consternation. The "Pennsylvania German" districts have somehow always offered a prolific field for agents of Mormonism, communities, free-love institutions, and houses of ill-fame in the metropolitan centres of the country. So great has this business of procuring handsome young women for immoral purposes become at Reading and other places in Berks County, that the City Council have passed an ordinance for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in the illicit trade.

The late agitation has caused a great awakening in the "Pensylvania German" society, which embraces Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, York, Lehigh, Northampton, Dauphin, Franklin, Snyder, and Montour Counties. All these sections of Pennsylvania have suffered from the operations of the procurer and procuress, and many hitherto happy homes now mourn the loss of beautiful and accomplished daughters who are inmates of establishments devoted to free-love and lewd purposes. The movement against Mormonism and similar evils is destined to effect much good, as the people have determined to wage a vigorous war against all "isms" that have for their object the corruption of women. Associations antagonistic to Mormonism and free-love communities are being formed, and meetings to take action upon the all-absorbing topic are announced to be held at several places. The action of Congress in relation to Mormonism is regarded with great favor and is a step in the right direction. Mormon missionaries representing a church of the sect in Philadelphia recently visited the neighboring town of Washington, N. J., with the object of securing converts to their faith. As soon as the people discovered the mission of the peculiar-looking, long-haired strangers, they were treated with contempt and ordered to leave town under penalty of being confined in the town lockup. It is hardly necessary to state that the Mormons left as soon as possible. Representatives of the Mormon leaders at Salt Lake City have also visited the "Pennsylvania German" districts to secure accessions to the Mormon harem. These visits have been attended with such success in past years that the agents visiting here recently presumed that an excellent business might be transacted, but they were greatly surprised at the treatment they received. The citizens in the future will resort to the law to stop the nefarious business, and, in the event of the failure of legal proceedings, it would not be the least bit surprising if the incensed people were to wreak summary punishment upon the procurers and procuresses who come here in the interest of Mormonism or lewdly-conducted institutions, communities, or gilded palaces of iniquity.

A PROFESSIONAL FORGER.

As surmised by Detectives Elliott and Wiley, who arrested Isadore Hennoch the forger, his operations have been quite extensive, and not confined to obtaining cigars, for which he was first arrested. It will be remembered by readers of The Tribune that Hennoch was arrested for obtaining from William Hebel, of No. 114 Monroe street, 400 cigars on an order purporting to come from Martin, the druggist at the corner of Van Buren and State streets. Saturday the officers received from Mr. Morton Culver, of No. 153 Randolph street, a letter stating what he knew about young Hennoch. According to the letter the young man was discharged from Joliet after one year's servitude, and employed by Mr. Culver May 16, of last year. Not proving satisfactory, he was discharged from that gentleman's employ Nov. 2, and it would appear that since that time he has been engaged in getting a quantity of money in small sums through his ability as a penman. Mr. Culver specifies that Hennoch forged his name to orders for $10, and succeeded in getting the money from the following firms and gentlemen: H. A. White, Beveridge & Deway, John Z. Tergerson, and L. H. Smith. From G. F. White and Mr. Willard, an attorney, Hennoch received checks for the sum named above, and from Zimmerman, the tobacconist, he got a $7 box of cigars. He also "bilked" the *Sentinel* out of an unabridged dictionary. This money and the cigars and book were obtained at different times before and after a trip to Cincinnati, where, it is alleged, Hennoch also thrived by using other people's names. The officers do not doubt that cases similar to those mentioned above will develop during the coming week.

WHERE DID HE GET IT?

Daniel Cassidy was picked up at the corner of State and Nineteenth streets, suffering from a scalp wound on the back of his head. When he recovered consciousness and gave his address, No. 4156 Wentworth avenue, the Twenty-second street police patrol took him home. It is not known how he received the injury which may prove serious.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Workingmen Trying to Pool Their Issues.

Aims, Objects, and Modes of the Organization.

The Guiding Spirits Deny that It Is a Secret Society.

A representative of The Tribune having learned that Mr. Myles McPadden, chief organizer of the association known as the "Knights of Labor," was in Chicago, sought that gentleman and had an interview with him yesterday at the Gault House.

"I understand, Mr. McPadden," said The Tribune representative, "that you are a prominent officer of the association known as the "Knights of Labor," which seems to be attracting some notice at the present moment. I would like to know what you can tell me about it?"

"I shall be most happy to accommodate you, and perhaps may remove some of the misapprehensions that exist regarding its system and objects."

"Is the organization a secret one?"

"No; it was originally semi-secret, made necessarily so on account of the persecutions some of its members had endured because of their connection with labor-movements; but now it is open and aboveboard in its proceedings."

"What is the origin of the Knights of Labor?"

"I cannot tell you positively, but I believe it is derived from a society of Greek sailors existing in the days of the Athenian Republic."

"When was it first organized and introduced in this country?"

"About twelve years ago in the City of Philadelphia. The name of its founder I now forget, but he is dead. He was a native American, I believe."

"As the association is not secret you can I suppose tell me more than I expected. What is the reason of the opposition of the Catholic clergy to the organization?"

"Well, there is a great deal of exaggeration and misstatement about that. I know nothing of the Pittsburg priest who is reported to have recently denounced it. If the report is correct, no doubt he has done what is said through ignorance or overzeal. There never has been any pastoral published against it, nor any public denunciation by any of the Bishops. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, however, is known to be opposed to all associations in his Archdiocese that are not strictly religious. It is known, too, that Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Reading Iron & Coal Company, who is a member of his church, and has considerable influence with him, has been denouncing the organization in his name. In Pittsburg, Bishop Twigg has never said anything against it, and, as the feature of secrecy is now removed, cannot on that score. I have reason to know, too, that Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, is not unfriendly to us. Indeed, there was nothing in its secrecy at any time that could shock the conscience of any Catholic, no matter how scrupulous."

"I suppose the organization embraces men of all creeds and nationalites?"

"Most undoubtedly. It would be of no avail if in any way sectarian or sectional, but a great many of its members are of the Catholic persuasion, and in regard to their scruples it was first worked openly, and that was in the Scranton district."

"You will now be good enough to state the aims and objects of the organization."

"They are threefold—defensive, coöperative, and beneficial. It is destined to strengthen the bonds of the labor element of the country and defend it against the encroachments of capital. All trades are to be embraced within its ample folds, and no invidious distinctions allowed on the ground of superiority or country. The weak are to be sustained and the strong confirmed. So far the defensive branch of the organization has been mainly looked to. The beneficial feature has been looked after to some extent, but the coöperative feature must be left in abeyance until more thorough organization is secured."

"Do you mean to say by this that its principal business so far has been to encourage and sustain strikes?"

"Nothing of the kind. There have been but very few strikes since the organization has spread. Indeed, its mission is

TO PREVENT STRIKES

by removing the necessity for them. We do this by the aid of public opinion, which we win to our side."

"Perhaps you have pursued the Irish policy of boycotting your enemies by influencing your neighbors."

"Well, that is one of our most potent agencies. Our men who have been wronged, of whatever trade, we have generally been able to right by bringing the combined influence of all the trade organizations to bear."

"Cannot you conceive there is a tyranny in this as much as there is oppression on the part of employers?"

"I cannot. Capital is heartless, and yields only to the inevitable."

"It seems to me you are taking an extreme view of the situation."

"Well, in our State we got an Arbitration law passed by the Legislature, but the companies would never submit to arbitration."

"Then I am to understand that the principle of coöperation is an underlying one of the Knights of Labor?"

"It is; and when we are far enough advanced we propose to put it in operation."

"Do you seek any remedy from legislation, and have any political objects?"

"Oh, yes; when we are strong enough we will look well to that."

"Perhaps you have a program or platform that you can give me defining your position?"

"Yes; here is a copy of our constitution, which defines our aims and objects."

They are as follows:

I. To bring within the folds of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action, and industrial, moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

II. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they create; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them; more society advantages; more of the benefits, privileges, and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending, and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

III. To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral, and financial condition, by demanding from the various governments the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.

IV. The establishment of coöperative institutions, productive and distributive.

V. The reserving of the public lands—the heritage of the people—for the actual settler; not another acre for railroads or speculators.

VI. The abrogation of laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration of justice; and the adopting of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, or building pursuits.

VII. The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employés weekly, in full, for labor performed during the preceding week, in the lawful money of the country.

VIII. The enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on their work for their full wages.

IX. The abolishment of the contract system on National, State, and municipal work.

X. The substitution of arbitration for strikes, whenever and wherever employers and employés are willing to meet on equitable grounds.

XI. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines, and factories before attaining their 14th year.

XII. To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

XIII. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XIV. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by the labor-saving machinery which their brains have created.

XV. To prevail upon Governments to establish a purely National circulating medium, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private.

"Are any but working people admissable to membership?"

"Yes, all but bankers, lawyers, liquor-dealers, members of corporations, and speculators."

"Do you consider your organization non-political, or do you take a stand as one of the multiform political organizations of the country?"

"So far as party politics are concerned, we are non-political, although we hold to the advocacy of certain principles of political economy, or social economy, whichever you please. As you will observe, we represent some advanced ideas; but they may be considered Republican or Democratic, just as people may please to view them."

"It seems to me they savor a good deal of Socialism and Greenbackism."

"Well, we have no objection to their acceptance in any quarter. We would like to see them generally adopted."

"It has been stated that the organization has replaced the 'Molly Maguires' in Scranton and the coal regions. How is that?"

Well, there is, of course, a desire to cast odium on the organization by such an assertion, but it is not proper. The organization at any rate has gained great strength in Scranton, and the Mayor of the city is its chief officer. But it was in Scranton it first threw off the mantle of secrecy on account of that charge."

"What do you consider the strength of the organization in the United States at present?"

"That has been greatly exaggerated. At the best reckoning I can make its membership mounts up to 200,000. It is strongest in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Rhode Island; but it is organized in every State and Territory in the Union and the District of Columbia, and will soon be introduced into Canada."

"In what particular locality is it strongest?"

"In Allegheny County, where there is a membership of 30,000. It was first introduced there in 1872, and has had a steady growth ever since, until its power has

BECOME AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT,

and every labor organization without exception has been affiliated with it."

"Can you tell me how many assemblies or individual lodges there are altogether?"

"I can. There are 1,700 now in existence."

"Well, does it continue to grow?"

"Very fast, indeed. The present indications are that in two years more, or before there is another panic, we shall have a million of men."

"What progress are you making in this State?"

"The indications are that Illinois will rank next to Pennsylvania. We have 2,000 men enrolled now in Joliet alone, and the recent demand of the men employed at the rolling-mills was agreed to without much hesitation, because a strike could not be resisted."

"What is your strength in Chicago?"

"As yet it is not very great, but we have a good foothold. The organization here is undergoing reconstruction on the open system. We propose to take in all the trades in our grand amalgamation. Twenty-one different trades seem well disposed towards it; indeed, they are enthusiastic over it. I believe before the year is out we shall have 50,000 men affiliated in the Garden City of the West. Our great difficulty here is the number of nationalities and the ignorance of a considerable portion of the people. The light is spreading in Chicago. The more intelligent the men the more eager they are for the confederation."

"I nearly forgot to ask how you are officered. Be good enough to state who your officers are."

"Here they are in our monthly *Journal*, published at Marblehead, Mass. You can copy their names from it."

Their names are as follows:

Grand Master Workman—T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.

Grand Worthy Foreman—Richard Griffiths, Chicago.

Grand Secretary—Robert D. Layton, Pittsburg.

Assistant Grand Secretary—Gilbert Rockwood, Pittsburg.

Chief Organizer—Myles McPadden, Pittsburg.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

First Meeting of the West Side Organization.

The first meeting of the newly-organized West Side Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards was held in the Union Park Congregational Church last evening, and a large audience was in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Noble presided and opened the meeting with devotional services.

Andrew Paxton, the agent of the main organization of the Citizens' League, was introduced as the first speaker. Mr. Paxton spoke of the success attending the efforts of the league in behalf of the young, and said the history of its works for the four years it had been organized would fill volumes. To show the demoralizing effect of the liquor traffic the speaker quoted from the Supreme Court decisions of Justice Scott, wherein it was held that the unrestricted sale of liquor was detrimental to the best interests of society, and from the report of Superintendent Felton, of the bridewell, in which that official made the statement that the low saloons of the city produced criminals faster than they could be reformed in the reformatory institutions. A recent newspaper interview with the Mayor was quoted, and attention called to the fact that he had acknowledged that the great increase in petty crimes arose from drunkenness. The speaker thought the first principle of good government was to make it easy for people to do right and hard to do wrong. The principle seemed to be exactly reversed in Chicago. Before closing, Mr. Paxton took occasion to say that he had no hesitancy in making the claim that no class of people in Chicago were degenerating

MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE GERMANS.

They insisted on keeping their saloons and beer-gardens open on Sunday and denounced any attempted moral reformation of the community at large as an attack upon their rights. Beer gardens might be all right in the old country, where they had no bad surroundings, but here they were fruitful sources of the greatest evil. Such places as beer gardens, concert halls, and saloons were filling the brothels, jails, and prisons with inmates.

Mr. C. C. Bonney spoke at some length on the jury law and the necessity for a reform in the administration of justice. His speech will be found in another column.

Mr. John V. Farwell spoke briefly of the interest of business-men in the suppression of the ungoverned sale of liquor, showing that their clerks and most trusted employés were constantly being tempted by the saloons, the gambling-houses, and evil in various guises to forget the interests of their employers and betray their trusts. Praying would not accomplish much without the practical assistance of the pocketbook and moral support. Moral influence and the pocketbook combined were almost invincible. He thought the lawyers were themselves responsible for many of the weak and loose laws under which justice was administered. A majority of the lawmakers in the Legislature were lawyers, and hereafter they should be placed upon record on questions of public importance before being sent, and they would then be careful to take the right action, and willing to acknowledge their mistakes and repeal bad laws when their evil effects were discovered. Mr. Farwell denounced the gambling-houses in unmeasured terms, calling them manufactories of thieves and their proprietors social outlaws, entitled to no respect, protection, or countenance. It was a crime to allow the city to become a maelstrom of gambling and immorality, and it was the duty of the Mayor to

CLOSE UP THE GAMBLING-HOUSES

altogether. He had decided to close them up Saturday evenings, acknowledging to a reporter that his conscience had smote him; but he should go farther and assist in driving the gamblers from the city and suppressing their nefarious avocation.

Dr. McKenzie, formerly of Boston, now a resident of Salt Lake, was introduced, and said that the charge might be brought against the intelligence of the American people that they were unable to appreciate the dangers that menaced society, the chief of which was intemperance. The liquor traffic of Chicago, as well as of the whole country, was one that fattened upon all other legitimate traffics. It thrived upon the downfall of others, and had so spread and strengthened as to be arrogant in its opulence and power, and now boasted of controlling legislatures and making laws.

The saloonkeeper who tempted the carefully-guarded sons of families, and the procuress who would lure a treasured daughter to destruction, a gambler who would make a thief of a trusted employé, were social pirates, and committed moral murder, and under every law of justice should be

TREATED AS A COMMON FELON.

The father or mother thus robbed would be perfectly justified in shooting the wanton destroyer of fond hopes and years of expense and careful training of their children. The speaker said that in Utah thousands upon thousands of thieves, murderers, and moral lepers—made so by circumstances of birth—were being sent broadcast out over the world. The beastly, unnatural, and unlawful practice of polygamy in Utah was a foul stain upon the spotless escutcheon of the Nation. He was exceedingly gratified to know the citizens of Chicago had bestirred themselves to action, and hoped they would not cease to attack the crime until it was legislated out of existence.

THE LAST SPEAKER

of the evening was Justice A. L. Morrison. He thought the movement for which the West Side League had been formed would not be popular with professional politicians or those ambitious people who thought they had a political future before them, and for this very reason, because of its effect upon politics, the liquor traffic should be suppressed. There were but three men actively engaged in the movement in Chicago. They were trying the herculean task of controlling 5,000 saloons. The proof that the movement was popular could be sustained and brought to a gratifying outcome was that these three men had succeeded in closing 300 saloons. The danger from intemperance, immorality, and vice was not at all exaggerated. The peaceable citizens ensconced in their comfortable homes could know but little about it. He was not afraid to deny the recent statement of Mayor Harrison that great crimes had decreased in Chicago. The gambling business was one of the greatest crimes in the history of the city. There had also been great crimes covored up by the police. Innumerable cases of highway robbery were occurring, often in broad daylight, and a few years ago such things were never heard of here. Coming down-town on a car recently he noticed a young man without an overcoat on, and as it was very cold asked him if he had none. He replied yes, but he had pawned it. He was shivering with cold, but he got off and went up into a gambling-house within twelve doors of the Union Street Police Station, one of the semi-respectable places under the patronage of the honorable Mayor of this great Christian city. There were 500 places licensed by the city where a business was carried on that he dare not name to the audience. Vice reveled untrammeled and unchecked, and was encouraged by men in high office, put there by the votes, or allowed to get there by the indifference, of the good citizens. There should be thirty Citizens' Leagues in Chicago instead of one, and at least one in each county in the State. There were 16,000 saloons in the State backed up by millions of money. It was time that thorough, united, and effectual action should be taken. They were organized, and to successfully combat their influence their opponents must organize. The speaker closed by warmly advocating a State temperance convention to be held within the next year.

The meeting then came to a close.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Bilious Troubles.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in bilious troubles, and it did all that was desired. I think it a valuable remedy. D. Schaub, M. D. Muncie, Ind.

JURY REFORM.

An Absolute Necessity for a Change in the Law.

The Power of Selecting Juries Should Be Left to the Court.

Professional Jurors Are the Source of Unlimited Wrong and Corruption.

At the first meeting in aid of the West Side Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, Mr. C. C. Bonney delivered the following address on the need of a reform in the administration of justice:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: In their efforts to enforce the law for the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and drunkards the Citizens' League of Chicago have met with an obstacle that may well excite the public indignation and alarm. The league have found that the jury system is corrupt. With evidence of guilt as clear as the light, they have sometimes found it impossible to secure indictments and convictions. They have found in the jury-box disreputable, and, it is said, even criminal characters. The jury-box should be a sacred place. Only the innocent, the truthful, and the just should enter it. The community may well shudder at the suggestion that the innocent may be convicted, and the guilty acquitted, by the verdicts of conspirators and perjurers. A jury that has been corrupted for one purpose, is dangerous for all; for "a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit."

Such is the evil we are to consider; such the wrong for which we are to seek a remedy. It is an encouraging sign that a meeting for such a purpose is held in a church. When the churches become centres of practical reform as well as of worship and praise the dangerous classes will find themselves confronted by a power that will overmatch them in organization, skill, and available means. The very soul of religion is the reform of evils of life; and hence the Church is engaged in its legitimate work when it gives its aid to the enforcement of the laws for the repression of vice and the removal of obstacles in the way of a pure administration of justice.

The trial by jury is one of the landmarks of our judicial system. As a protection against the persecution of the people by the agents of kingly power, it was of inestimable value. But where the people themselves are the acknowledged source of all governmental authority; and the maintenance of their rights the one all-comprehensive purpose of the Government, the trial by jury, as extensively as it now prevails in this country, is not essential to the liberties of the people. The constitutional guarantees of the right to trial by jury are in sweeping terms, and have been literally interpreted in favor of the right. (Con. U. S., A. VI., VII.; Con. Ill., A. II., Sec. 5.)

It is not necessary to quote the language of the constitutional provisions in this connection. The Criminal Code of this State provides, in Sec. 431, that in all criminal cases the jury shall be the judges of the law and the fact. They are not required to accept the law of the case from the Court, but may decide a case on a view of the law antagonistic to that of the presiding Judge. If they acquit a criminal who, on the law and the facts, is notoriously guilty, the community have no remedy; but if they convict in any case the defendant has many chances of a new trial and an ultimate escape, arising out of the technical rules that govern the proceedings. The provision making juries the judges of the law

SHOULD BE REPEALED

at the next session of the Legislature. A united public opinion should demand that repeal. Such a provision could be justified only where the Judges of the courts are the tools of despotic power, doing its bidding in the interpretation and application of the laws. There was never any occasion or place for such a provision in our system of government. It is, indeed, the province of the jury to decide questions of guilt or innocence, and in making that decision to determine whether, under all the circumstances of the case, the defendant has been guilty of the criminal intent and the criminal acts which together constitute the crime.

Let us now consider, as briefly as practicable, the present method of providing juries for the courts, that we may discover how it may be controlled by improper influences, and endeavor to propose some definit remedy and safeguard.

In criminal cases before Justices of the Peace the accused may, under Sec. 384 of the Criminal Code, have the cause tried by a jury upon the same conditions, and the jury must be summoned and impaneled in the same manner as in civil cases before Justices, except that the defendant need not advance jury fees. Secs. 44 to 47 of the act of Justices and Constables regulate jury trials. The Justice issues a writ to a Constable, commanding him to summon a jury of "lawful men." They should be tried and sworn as in courts of record. The Justice is forbidden to instruct them as to the law. If the person summoned be interested, or of kin to either party, or have a settled opinion of the matter, or has served within three months, or is *for any other cause, a partial or improper juror*, he may be challenged. Thus the character of a jury before a Justice of the Peace largely depends, in the first instance, on the pleasure of the Constable to whom the Justice gives the writ. You will now have no wonder that on the trial of a notorious gambler a jury was readily brought in and impaneled who, having heard the evidence of his guilt, promptly returned a verdict of *not guilty*. This infamy should be cut up by the roots. A law might be passed providing that when a jury is required before a Justice of the Peace, it must be taken from the jury lists prepared for the higher courts, and some officer of one of those courts should make the selection. There should always be a penalty for a wilfully false verdict. Such a verdict is an atrocious crime, and should be punished by heavy fine and imprisonment. Convictions could be had in such cases only where the evidence was so wholly on one side as to leave no room for a reasonable doubt. But the possibility of punishment would operate as a check.

Jurors for courts of record are selected by the County Board. At least once a year that body is required to make a jury-list of not less than one-tenth of the legal voters of each town or precinct. (Statute of Jurors, Sec. 1.)

Here the iniquity begins. The members of a County Board are generally politicians and partisans. They have friends to reward, enemies to punish, and arrangements to make for the future. I cheerfully concede that there have been many members of County Boards who were conspicuous for their fidelity to the public interests; and that, as bad as our present jury system is, many intelligent and upright jurors are drawn under it; I disclaim any intention to attack individuals en masse, and limit my assault to the system which has been corrupted, and to those who through its corruptions have intruded themselves into the jury-box, and there violated their oaths and betrayed justice by shielding criminals from punishment. I honor and applaud the brave and honest men who as County Commissioners and jurors have tried to stay the evil tide, and to do justice according to law. With this protest and apology I proceed.

In selecting out one-tenth of the legal voters of a precinct, the member of the County Board has the amplest opportunity to choose persons who will be friendly or hostile to a particular person, interest, or party.

Sec. 2 of the statute provides for a further selection by the County Board. They are required to select from the list of one-tenth of the voters 200 names for each trial term of the Circuit and inferior courts of Cook County, and 100 for each term of the Criminal Court. The number required in other counties is 100. In this second section there is no safeguard against partiality and favoritism. It is easy to see how a jury in the interest of saloonkeepers violating the law could be secured under such a method of selection. The jury-lists for the trial terms are given to the County Clerk, and the names written on separate cards to be drawn when required. And at least twenty days before the term the Clerk of the court must go to the County Clerk's office and draw at least thirty jurors by lot for each two weeks of the term. Of course there are chances that more or less good jurors will be drawn, but very little chance that any active influence will not have at least

ONE FRIEND IN THE PANEL.

Grand jurors, qualified like the petit jurors, are also selected by the County Board at least twenty days before the term at which they are requied to attend. It is obvious that if, as has sometimes happened in Cook County, the County Board should be under grave charges of corruption and violation of law, they would not be likely to select such a grand jury as would be inclined to find indictments. Such a County Board would naturally prefer to have some confederates, or at least some personal friends, in the panel.

The statute provides, in certain emergencies, for the selection of jurors by the Sheriff or a Bailiff. The act applies to criminal as well as to civil cases. It is not in all respects harmonious. It has long been observed that when in the absence of the County Board panel, the Court has taken the responsibility of having its own officer select a jury, a much higher class of citizens has been summoned.

Besides some other qualifications which need not now be considered, the statute declares that jurors shall be "free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, and well informed."

The absence of any one of these, or the other qualifications required, is made a cause of challenge. (Statute of Jurors, Secs. 2, 9, 14.)

THESE PROVISIONS RECOGNIZE

a large discretion as resting in the Court; and under a proper enforcement thereof it would seem quite possible to banish from the jury-box persons of bad character, poor integrity, and a general ignorance of the duties of good citizenship.

The information of the juror should have some relation to the nature of the case for trial. Grand jurors should be subjected to a thorough examination by the State's-Attorney in open court, and the Court should freely exercise its power to exclude unfit persons from the panel. In the United States courts jurors were formerly selected by Commissioners appointed by the Court. They are now chosen, under a law passed in 1879, by the Clerk of the court, and one Commissioner appointed by the Judge. The Clerk and the Commissioner must belong to different political parties. The superiority of the juries in the National courts has long been generally admitted.

The provisions of the Illinois statute for the selection of grand and petit jurors should be repealed. No such regulations are necessary. The whole matter belongs to the Court, and might safely be left to its discretion and such rules of practice and special orders as might be made from time to time. The same method is not always the best. Circumstances may require a change. One of the greatest evils of the day is overlegislation. But there would be no serious objection to a provision of law declaring that well-qualified jurors shall be selected by commissioners to be appointed by the Court; and that the Judge of the court shall take care that no unfit person be allowed to serve on any jury.

The Legislature may not have the power to provide that a majority of the jury may render a verdict; but the rule requiring unanimity is not founded in reason nor in justice, and sooner or later it must give way, even if a constitutional amendment be required to remove it. One knave or one fool should not be able to defeat justice in any case. But, in the meantime, the courts may do even more than has been above suggested to afford relief. Statutes are classified as directory or mandatory. A directory statute is one which directs a convenient mode of proceeding, which may be followed as far as practicable and disregarded in an emergency. A mandatory statute is one which is imperative, and must be followed at all events, regardless of difficulties or consequences. (Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 74, 74.) Statutes providing for the selection and summoning of jurors are directory. The inherent powers of the courts remain in full force, and may be called into exercise whenever necessary or expedient. The Court is the judge of the circumstances under which it will dispense with the statutory method and proceed according to the judicial practice in procuring the selection and attendance of jurors. This has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Stone vs. The People, 2 Scammon's Reports—332, 335. In sustaining the paramount judicial authority, the Court say: "The possible abuse of a power is no legitimate argument against its existence. It is required to be deposited somewhere, and of necessity may possibly be exposed to such consequences. The only remedy is punishment for its *corrupt* exercise."

And in the case of the Rockford Insurance Company vs. Nelson, 75 Illinois Reports, 552, the same court repeat in substance that it is apparent that in many cases the courts must resort to their inherent powers as recognized at common law in the selection and impaneling of jurors.

Under these decisions, the County Board is not the master but the servant of the court. It is in the power of the court to accept juries selected by county boards, or in the exercise of a sound discretion, to reject them and compel the attendance of others, as justice may require.

But a stronger argument may be adduced. The Constitution of this State provides that "The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as in the Constitution expressly directed or provided." [Ill. Con. 1870, Art. III.]

Nothing could be more clear than the fact that the power to select juries properly belongs to the judicial department of the Government. It is equally indisputable that County Boards and City Councils are agencies of the legislative authority. Hence it may be affirmed that any statute that attempts to transfer the selection of jurors, and the control of jury lists, from the judicial to the political department of the Government does not harmonize with the spirit nor with the letter of the Constitution. It does not follow that all trials by juries selected by County Boards are illegal, for the acceptance of the jury by the Court gives it validity, without regard to the manner of its selection. As to all such matters the Court is sovereign. The English doctrine of Parliamentary supremacy is not law in this country. The courts derive their powers from the Constitution, and have inherent authority to enforce their jurisdiction and regulate and control proceedings before them. The courts may therefore, at their discretion, accept or reject juries selected and returned by County Boards.

But if the courts have this large authority, why is it that the Judges have not more freely exercised their power to exclude unfit persons from the jury-box? The reason is to be found in the fact that the County Board and its lists of jurors can exercise such a potent influence in politics. The Judge who should make open war on the system of subordinating the administration of justice to the protection and promotion of personal interests might do so

AT THE PERIL OF LOSING

his office and his living at the next election. This is one of the evils of an elective judiciary. Chicago has been wonderfully fortunate in her Judges. They have been and are distinguished for learning, ability, and integrity. And before we accuse them of any special lack of moral courage let us take our lanterns and hunt for some merchant, or manufacturer, or capitalist who will engage in a conflict with some public wrong, at the risk of losing in the struggle his position and his fortune. For we have no rich Judges. The emoluments of the legal profession are too small.

When the dangerous classes are attacked, they combine. When their interests are threatened, they furnish "the sinews of war" with lavish hands. While the good easy friends of law and order are quietly dropping pennies into the contribution box, those who thrive on a great evil will put an organized and equipped force into the field. General good sentiment is no more a match for armed battalions in moral than in physical strife. If the people would have the Judges exert all their great powers to repress and exterminate the degrading evil of jury control by political agencies for personal ends, the people must assure the Judges of the united and vigorous support of those whose interests lie on the side of law and order. It is probably safe to say that the Judges of the courts of record in Chicago are ready today to take as great risks and make as great sacrifices to secure a pure and efficient administration of justice in Cook County as any like number of men who can be found among our merchants, manufacturers, or capitalists. The first great step to be taken toward an effectual reform of existing abuses in the administration of justice is the creation of a more powerful public opinion in favor of an enforcement and reform of the laws. United and harmonious, the better classes of the community are irresistible. It is only through their division into opposing parties that disorderly elements can obtain and keep control of public affairs.

And a merely local public opinion, however powerful, will not suffice. The laws cannot be changed without the aid of the people throughout the State. The laws which bring such floods of disaster to the cities work little harm in the rural districts. We must therefore appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the people at large to change the statutes of which we complain by substituting provisions which will keep the foundations of justice pure as well in the cities as in the other parts of the State. We need not expect to see the cities purify themselves. The hope of such purification lies in the hearty coöperation of the upright and intelligent masses of the people throughout the State. To them we must make our appeal, and if we make it earnestly we need not fear that it will be in vain.

We must also have, what we have hitherto happily enjoyed, the support of the public press. It has been the steadfast friend of the league from the beginning, disseminating information, arousing the public attention, and encouraging the enforcement of the laws; and its aid is now needed to secure the removal of a corrupt jury system. And the power of the pulpit throughout the State should also be invoked to aid the cause of practical reform. The natural antagonist of the Church is the saloon. The saloons will act as a unit throughout the State in defense of their interests. The churches should not do less.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Peculiar History of a Union Soldier Imprisoned in Andersonville—Social and Political Gossip—School Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 29.—During the late encampment of the G. A. R. held in this city, The Tribune correspondent improved the opportunity by interviewing Comrade John W. January, who is famous for the peculiar history connected with his life in Andersonville prison. The story has perhaps been told many times, but coming from the lips of the brave soldier made it more and more interesting, and may still be entertaining to many of The Tribune readers. In reply to an inquiry he said: "When the War broke out I enlisted at Tonica, La Salle County, in Company B of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. In July, 1864, I was taken prisoner and transferred to Andersonville, where I was taken with swamp fever, which confined me on my back, and while in this position I was taken with swelling of the limbs. After coming out of one of my delirious spells I noticed a purple ring around the limbs about five inches above the ankles; shortly after the rings broke and the flesh dropped from the bones. Gangrene set in and I was taken to that department of the place and put on a bunk that only a few moments before was occupied by a corpse. The pain that I suffered was so intense that when the surgeon came near me I begged him to amputate my feet. This he refused to do. At this time only the tendons kept the feet attached. In my desperation I borrowed an old jackknife from one of the 'boys' and did the job myself, and saw my feet carried away, after which I was called the 'footless man.' I was confined in the prison ten months, and managed to escape five times, but was unsuccessful each time. At the time I enlisted I was only 14, but quite large for my age, and weighed 165 pounds, and when released after the War closed I weighed forty-five pounds."

In reply to the question of pension, he said he received $72 a month, and with a smile upon his face he added, "and a pair of new feet every five years." He told in a vivid manner the sufferings and cruelty experienced in the prison, Jeff Davis proprietor and B. Werts clerk. The last he thought to be the worst man in the world. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable case on record, as no amputation has ever been performed other than that he did himself on his Andersonville bunk.

The social element in Rockford has for some time now been at high tide, the last scene that marked the current being a party given by Miss Ella Stanley, at her father's residence, on Church street. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Deming, Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Will Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Mrs. Emma Keith, Misses Nellie Camp, Winsted, Conn., Emma Goodlander, Nannie Lane, Addie Emerson, Kittie Butterworth, Jessie Bacharach, Sadie Doyle, Cora Smith, Emma Winzinger, Jessie Haines, Lena Todd, Emma Huke, Josie Marcellus, Clara and Laura Warner, Minnie Botsford, Blanche Loomis, Jessie Ross, Della Trupant, The Hon. E. B. Sumner, Messrs. Frank McArthur, George Thompson, W. Kimball, W. Knowlton, Fred Smith, Will Coy, W. T. Pierpont, Lyon Ross, D. J. Brown, C. E. Briggs, and George Hepburn.

In politics Winnebago County is doing just about as much as other counties in the district, which is simply to talk up prominent candidates. Perhaps we have gone a little further, for it is undoubtedly settled that the Hon. R. F. Crawford will allow his name to go before the people. He will have strong support here, and will receive good encouragement outside. Every county in the district will probably have from one to three candidates, which will of course make the fight more interesting. The Aurora *Beacon* thinks that Gen. Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, would make a good candidate, but very wisely adds that perhaps the local jealousies in that place will prevent his candidacy.

The school statistics of this city are: West Side, 743; South Side, 433; and East Side, 1,093, making a total of 2,269 children attending the public schools.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

"Sport" in Ireland.

A sporting paper of Dec. 31 gives a dismal record of the week's Irish sport. The Boyle harriers had a blank day, and no hares could be found, the mob having scoured the country the day before. At Clonmel, a great crowd, having obtained permission to hunt over Mr. Butler's land, took advantage of it to kill every hare and rabbit they could find, and some score of deer. They returned for more deer on Wednesday, when the Bailiff endeavored to prevent them at the cost of a fractured skull. Lismanny and Westmeath hounds were stoned, and the huntsmen threatened. Col. King Harman's hounds were stopped, and the mob went through his coverts, killing all they could find, ostensibly for the suspects. Carlow meets are indefinitly postponed on account of the league. In Galway the hounds were stopped at Kilcornan castle by nearly 5,000 people. Mr. Persse, the master, and ladies with him were pelted. This was deemed the final meet of those famous Galway blazers of whom Baby Blake sings in "Charles O'Malley."

My Wife

is the picture of health since she began the use of "Wells' Health Renewer"; greatest remedy on earth for dyspepsia and nervous weakness. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52 Lake street.

Indisputable proofs that the earth has no orbit! A lecture (at Central Music-Hall) Monday, Jan. 30, 1882. Men of science should not fail to attend.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—Saturday morning, Jan. 28, at his late residence, No. 172 North Curtis-st., the Rev. Charles M. Gilbert, aged 32 years, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church.

Funeral service Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, at Tabernacle Congregational Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan-sts. Interment at Graceland.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOWARD—At 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning, Carrie W., beloved and only daughter of Martin and Fannie Howard, aged 12 years and 1 month.

Death came in this instance suddenly and without warning, and has taken away one who in the home circle, the Sunday-school, and in all the daily walks of life shone with the radiance and purity of a star. Accomplished and thoughtful far beyond her years, she carried sunshine and joy with her wherever she moved. She is at rest, while the memory of her sweet life remains as a precious legacy to her grief-stricken parents and numerous friends.

Funeral services Tuesday, 10:30 a. m., at the residence of the parents, 1006 Monroe-st., by carriages to Graceland. Friends invited.

CHADWICK—Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, aged 79 years, of pneumonia.

Funeral at her late residence, 29 Twenty-fifth-st., at 1 p. m. Monday, Jan. 30, thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

☞ Indianapolis papers please copy.

KUHN—Jan. 29, 1882, Mrs. Marie Kuhn, beloved wife of Jacob Kuhn, and mother of two sons, E. Moll and Charles Moll.

Funeral will take place from late residence, No. 492 State-st., at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Jan. 31.

TATHAM—Sunday morning, Jan. 29, at 9:30 o'clock, at her home, 745 West Adams-st., Mrs. Anne Grant Tatham, beloved wife of R. C. Tatham.

Funeral services at her late residence Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

MANNING—Jan. 29, at 1:45 a. m., Dr. Edmund T. Manning, at the residence of his sons, John L. Manning and Dr. Charles D. Manning, 676 West Polk-st., aged 72 years 10 months and 26 days.

Funeral from residence, 676 West Polk-st. near Hermitage-av., Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends invited.

CLARK—At Naperville, Du Page County, Ill., Sunday morning, Jan. 29, after a long illness, Lavina, wife of Charles M. Clark, formerly of Chicago.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock a. m.

POTTER—Sunday, Jan. 29, at his residence, 33 Fulton-st., C. Hannibal Potter, aged 54 years.

Funeral service at residence Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 3:30 p. m.

TISDALE—At his late residence, 3339 Calumet-av., Loring M. Tisdale, aged 19 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MORRIS—Saturday, Jan. 28, of consumption, in the 23d year of his age, Charles L., son of the late Robert H. Morris.

Funeral services will be held Monday, 5 o'clock p. m., at 1923 Wabash-av. The body will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

THOMPSON—At Austin, Ill., Jan. 29, 1882, of pneumonia, Harriet E., wife of J. B. Thompson and daughter of the late Luther W. and Rachel Ballard, aged 41 years.

Funeral from late residence Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 9 a. m. The remains will be interred at Park Ridge, train leaving city at 9:30.

☞ Aurora papers please copy.

PARKER—Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10:40 a. m., Ira, the beloved son of William and Belle Parker, 180 North May-st., of congestion of the lungs, aged 2 years 1 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the house at 1 o'clock p. m. to Rosehill Cemetery Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1882.

☞ Toronto, Hamilton, and Simcoe (Ont.) and Vincennes (Ind.) papers please copy.

CLARK—On the 28th inst., at 206 South Wood-st., Charles H. Clark, aged 75 years, brother of the late Edward P. Clark.

Funeral at the above number Tuesday, the 31st, at 1 o'clock p. m.

DEAN—The funeral of Dr. M. S. Dean will take place from the residence of Dr. J. N. Crouse, 2101 Michigan-av., at 3:45 o'clock this p. m. The dental profession will attend in a body as mourners, and will assemble at the office of Dr. C. H. Thayer, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. The remains will be taken to Mystic, Conn., for interment, over Michigan Central Railroad from Twenty-second-st. Depot.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING FOR YOUNG CONVERTS and inquirers this evening will be held in the Bible-Work Room of the Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

COL. GEORGE R. CLARK WILL CONduct the Noon Prayer-Meeting in Lower Farwell Hall, 150 East Madison-st.

D. BANKS McKENZIE, THE NOTED temperance worker from Salt Lake City, will address the 3 o'clock Gospel Meeting in Lower Farwell Hall Monday. Entrance No. 19 Arcade-court, from Clark and La Salle-sts., between Madison and Monroe. All are invited.

D. BANKS McKENZIE WILL CONduct the Temperance Meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. Union at 3 o'clock p. m. today.

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214 and 216 Madison-st.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 31,
REGULAR SALE OF
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Will be a very attractive one of
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DELAYS are DANGEROUS
So try a package of those delicious OPERA PUFF CIGARETTES today.

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We invite the attention of Investors to these Certificates, which are a direct obligation of a good R. R. Co., and in addition the cars are held in trust until the last quarterly payment is made, about six years from this date, thus giving a double security, and are non-taxable. We also deal in Government, good Municipal, and leading Railroad Bonds.

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CAPITAL........$400,000
SURPLUS........$400,000

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Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers.
New England Collections made.
Drafts received for acceptance, and satisfactory names discounted at current rates.
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J. J. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

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GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

NEBRASKA METEOROLOGY.

A Review of the Year 1881 by Prof. S. R. Thompson, Director of the Volunteer Weather Service.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.—A review of the meteorology of Nebraska for the year 1881, as furnished by Prof. Thompson, formerly State Superintendent of Schools, is interesting reading, and may be of use to those who take pleasure in comparing notes on the meteorology of the different sections of the Union. The volunteer weather service by whom has been furnished the observations on which the review is founded, includes forty observers, representing twenty counties, extending from Washington to Pawnee, and from the Missouri River to Lincoln County, in the western part of the State. Regular monthly reports from these observers, and from the United States signal stations at North Platte and Omaha have been received during the year.

The chief characteristic of the rainfall of 1881, according to this review, was its unequal distribution. While some places had abundant rains, others not far distant suffered from a deficiency. The northwestern part of the State had the most rain, the southeast the least. This is the reverse of the usual condition. The average of all stations in the northeast was 41.68 inches; in the southeast, 29.69. All places within twenty or thirty miles of the Platte River, and so far west as Kearney, had abundant rains, the average for this region being 38.77, while the average of all other stations in the south and southeast was nearly ten inches less than this amount. The heaviest rainfall during any month was 12.96 in September in Nemaha County. This is the largest September rainfall ever reported in this State, and has been exceeded by that of any other month but five or six times in the last thirty years. The year's experience shows very strikingly that the distribution of rain throughout the year is more important, in an agricultural point of view, than the amount. The fact seems to be that one year with another there is sufficient rain in the State for all agricultural purposes, if it were properly distributed, and that when loss of crops is caused by drouth the difficulty results as often from the effects of hot, dry winds as from lack of rain. The average rainfall of the six growing months, beginning with April, for each section of the State, was as follows: Southeast, 19.29; remaining months, 13.33. Northeast, 29.47; remaining months, 12.21. Northwest, 25.52; remaining months, 9.50 inches.

The temperature of the State during the year was decidedly variable. While 1880 began warm and ended cold, 1881 just reversed this, beginning cold and ending warm. January and February, 1881, were the coldest since 1875. March was eight degrees colder than the average March of the last eight years. More snow fell during these three months than during any corresponding period since 1857. A lower average temperature than April, 1881, has been observed but three times in sixteen years. The temperature of May was a little below the usual mean, and that of June and July a little above. In August the temperature went six degrees above the average for the last fifteen years. The other months were slightly warmer than usual. The latter part of spring and early summer were marked by great heat, accompanied sometimes by hot, dry winds that, whenever the rainfall was not unusually abundant, seriously injured the crops, especially the late corn. The injurious effects were mostly confined to portions of the southeastern section of the State.

The total number of miles traveled by the wind at Omaha during the year was 84,971, which is 5,733 miles more than the average of the last eight years, but 6,870 miles less than in 1880. The most destructive storm of the season was on Sept. 29, when a large number of houses were blown down at Stanton, the Blind Asylum and other buildings unroofed at Nebraska City, and considerable damage done in other parts of the State. This atmospheric disturbance extended from Minnesota to New Mexico, including in its scope Iowa and Missouri and the eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska. In all these States there were severe local storms, in some cases doing great damage to buildings and other property.

Taking the whole United States together, 1881 was marked by extreme variations of heat and cold, by drouths and floods, that did immense damage to the agricultural interests. In this, Nebraska came off with less loss than most other States.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, O., Jan. 28.—Nicola Tuarnieri, an Italian, whose wife died a few weeks ago from being given poison sold by mistake by a druggist, today began suit against the druggist, W. P. Davis, for $5,000 damages for negligently selling the plaintiff poison instead of the medicine called for.

Of all the theatres in the country, says the New York *Dramatic News*, the People's Theatre, now building in St. Louis, Mo., will have one of the best appointed stages; in fact, none will surpass it in finish and completeness. This is being conducted by Mr. H. C. Raymond, at present in St. Louis, and his interest in the work has been demonstrated by his devoting labor to night and day in order to insure its completion in time for the opening. Mr. Raymond was much exposed to night damp, naturally incidental in the erection of an enormous new building, such as the People's, and the result was the contraction of a severe case of rheumatism in the left leg. A single application of St. Jacobs Oil brought relief, and in a very short time the pain disappeared entirely. Mr. Raymond keeps a supply convenient in case of a recurrence of a similar trouble.

BUSINESS.

A Review of Financial Matters in Chicago During Last Week.

The Produce Markets Generally Lower, with a Fair Volume of Business, but Chiefly Local.

Wheat Heavy Here and in Europe—A Sympathetic Sag in Provisions and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Business was in a very satisfactory condition in Chicago last week in all directions. Bank clearings ($38,357,031.88) showed a large gain over those of the corresponding week of last year, when they were but $31,603,981.38. The clearings for each day were reported as follows by Manager W. S. Smith, of the clearing-house:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 7,536,359	$ 607,647
Tuesday	6,132,654	567,758
Wednesday	6,490,063	537,899
Thursday	6,187,681	544,173
Friday	6,095,915	522,163
Saturday	5,944,417	613,081
Total	$38,357,081	$3,392,721
Corresponding week last year	31,603,984	3,390,853

Money was not in very active demand, except from the packers and other Board of Trade borrowers. The difference between prices for cash stuff and for future delivery are so great that an enormous interest can be made by those who can command the money with which to carry wheat, pork, and the other staples for speculators. The condition of the New York money market is shown by offers to lend considerable sums here on long time at 6 per cent. The rates in Chicago are 6@7 per cent, and there is an abundance of money for good borrowers. New York exchange sold at shipping rates, and gold was ordered from New York by the Chicago banks to meet the demands of the West for currency. Operators in New York stock had a more confident tone, but did not buy freely. Local and miscellaneous securities were dull, but were noticeably firmer.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the third week in January were:

1882	$314,000
1881	218,717
Increase	$ 95,283

The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the third week in January were:

1882	$90,927.54
1881	59,034.57
Increase	$31,892.97

The earnings of the St. Paul & Omaha Road for the third week in January were:

1882	$72,824
1881	59,488
Increase	$13,336

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad earnings for the third week of January were:

1882	$15,270
1881	7,644
Increase	$ 7,626

The following are the earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road for the week ending Jan. 21:

1882	$54,700
1881	44,000
Increase	$10,700

From Jan. 1 to 21 the earnings were $167,600, against $139,100 for the same period last year, a gain of $28,500.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1881, as compared with the corresponding month in 1880, shows an increase in gross earnings of $189,923 and in increase in net earnings of $76,969. The twelve months of 1881, as compared with the corresponding period in 1880, showing an increase in gross earnings of $2,864,110, and an increase in expenses of $2,084,762, being a gain in net earnings of $779,348. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the twelve months of 1881 show a surplus over liabilities of $3,713,152, being a loss as compared with the same period in 1880 of $358,909.

The following is a statement of the approximate gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

	1880-'81.	1881-'82.	Increase.
Miles	722	972	250
Jan. 14 to 21	$ 26,308	$ 56,140	$ 29,832
July 1 to Jan. 14	1,746,703	2,936,465	1,189,762
Totals	$1,773,011	$2,992,605	$1,219,594

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Governments were unchanged.

Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were dull.

Money, 3@5 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady at 484½; demand, 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101	New 4s	118⅝
New 5s	102⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	127
New 4½s	114⅝		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114	U. P. firsts pfd	115½
Erie seconds	99⅛	U. P. land grants	113¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	107	U. P. sinking fund	122
Louisiana consols	68⅜	Virginia 6s	35
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia consols	63
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	16
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110½	Tex. & P. land grants	72
Tennessee 6s	74	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	88⅝
Tennessee new	73¾		

STOCKS.

Adams	145	Do pref	72⅝
Alton & Terre Haute	37	Northwestern	129⅝
Do pref	81	Do pref	139
American	92	New York Central	133⅜
B., C. R. & N.	85	Ohio Central	24½
Canada Southern	53¾	Ohio & Miss.	34
C., C. & I. C.	19½	Do pref	100
Central Pacific	89⅞	Ontario & Western	26
Ches. & Ohio	23½	Pacific Mail	42⅝
Do 1st pref	35	Panama	189
Do 2d pref	25¼	P., D. & E.	36¾
Chicago & Alton	134	Pittsburg	135
Do pref	140	Reading	63⅜
C., B. & Q.	135½	Rock Island	132
C., St. L. & N. O.	80	St. L. & San F. (offered)	43
Cin., San. & Cleve.	52	Do pref	67¾
Cleve. & Col.	80⅝	Do 1st pref	101½
Del. & Hudson	106¾	St. Paul (offered)	108⅝
Del., Lac. & Wes.	124⅝	Do pref	122
D. & R. G.	71⅝	St. P., M. & M.	110⅝
Erie	40⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	35¾
Do pref	81⅝	Do pref	101¼
Fort Wayne	133	Texas Pacific	48⅞
H. & St. Joe	85	Union Pacific	117⅞
Do pref (offered)	108¾	United States	[illegible]
Harlem	200	W., St. L. & Pacific	33⅝
Houston & Texas	85	Do pref	58⅝
Illinois Central	134⅝	Fargo	127
L. B. & W.	46⅝	Western Union Tel.	81
Kansas & Texas	38⅝	East Tenn.	14⅝
L. E. & W.	34⅝	Do pref	24
Lake Shore	113⅞	Cariboo	2¼
Louis. & Nash.	94¾	Central Arizona	1¾
L., N. A. & C.	70	Excelsior	58
M. & C. first pref.	14¾	Homestake	16
Do second pfd.	7	Little Pittsburg	1⅞
Mem. & Charleston	70⅝	Ontario	33½
Michigan Central	86⅝	Quicksilver	12
Missouri Pacific	103⅝	Do pref	60⅝
Mobile & Ohio	29¾	Silver Cliff	2⅝
Morris & Essex	122	Standard	15
Nash. & Chattanooga	85	Sutro	¾
New Jersey Central	95⅝	Robinson	3¾
Norfolk & W.	56⅝	South Pacific	4
Northern Pacific	35		

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 28—2 p. m.—French rentes, 82f 25c.

LONDON, Jan. 28—2 p. m.—Consols 99 11-16 money, 99 13-16 account.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Rentes, 82f 22½c.

LONDON, Jan. 28—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 99 11-16; account, 99 13-16.

American securities—United States 4½s, bonds, 117½; 4s, 120¾; Illinois Central, 139; Pennsylvania Central, 163½; New York Central, 134¾; Erie, 41⅝; do seconds, 102; Reading, 32⅞.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Sight exchange on New York, $3 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, 484½@485.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	11,472	14,891	16,470	15,760
Wheat, bu	21,475	16,180	30,984	8,877
Corn, bu	170,776	171,761	210,868	86,673
Oats, bu	95,616	68,765	97,224	80,183
Rye, bu	2,991	1,840	962	9,425
Barley, bu	24,567	25,042	2,979	15,474
Grass-seed, lbs	197,530	133,690	226,531	138,935
Flaxseed, lbs	501,632	218,000	222,080	60,500
Broom-corn, lbs	34,000	....	5,675	47,936
Cured meats, lbs	855,430	480,069	2,167,137	4,422,929
Beef, tcs	....	....	119	35
Beef, brls	....	....	61	459
Pork, brls	300	25	847	897
Lard, lbs	122,620	482,868	1,472,476	2,077,230
Tallow, lbs	81,414	28,338	77,095	21,900
Butter, lbs	86,778	224,781	167,704	142,270
Dressed hogs, No.	274	679	836	124
Live hogs, No.	24,189	28,123	6,317	4,016
Cattle, No.	3,571	3,070	3,980	2,307
Sheep, No.	1,187	1,112	1,079	2,118
Hides, lbs	112,819	92,080	137,405	160,010
Highwines	244	....	75	50
Wool, lbs	41,333	2,300	93,867	107,081
Potatoes, bu	2,401	1,168	5,550	....
Coal, tons	7,931	7,032	2,468	2,450
Hay, tons	232	180	104	38
Lumber, m ft	720	478	1,366	1,151
Shingles, m	....	160	155	40
Salt, brls	398	200	1,476	2,387
Eggs, pkgs	246	....	....	....
Cheese, lbs	2,540	....	5,276	....
Green apples, brls	190	....	211	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars winter wheat, 10 cars No. 2 spring, 43 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars low grades (79 wheat); 56 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 237 cars rejected, 123 cars other grades (436 corn); 35 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 81 cars rejected (116 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 6 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 10 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars lower grades (21 barley). Total, 662 cars, or 340,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,799 bu wheat, 30,637 bu corn, 7,329 bu oats, 1,436 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were moderately active, but rather weak. Grain was quite heavy, the weather in the West being fine and foreign markets lower. Provisions eased off in sympathy. The feeling was generally bearish, a good many people thinking that a decline is in order after the January bulge. It was regarded as probable that our receipts of wheat will increase after the middle of next week, when a 3c premium in Milwaukee will no longer exist to attract the wheat there. Our receipts of hogs and grain were rather light, except corn. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $18.02½@18.05 for February and $18.27½@18.37½ for March. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $11.15@11.17½ for seller February and $11.30@11.32½ for March. Short ribs closed 7½c lower, at $9.20@9.22½ for March. Wheat closed 1¾@2c lower, at $1.32⅛@1.32⅜ for February and $1.33⅞@1.33⅞ for March. Corn closed ⅜@½c lower, at 60⅞@60⅞c for February, and 66⅞@66⅞c for May. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 43½c for January, 42⅞c for February, and 45⅛c for May. Rye closed a shade easier, at 90c for cash No. 2 and 96½c bid for March. Barley closed unsettled, at $1.06 bid for No. 2 February, 84c for No. 3 cash, and 82c bid for No. 3 seller February. Hogs were active and steady, at $6.15@6.50 for light and at $6.15@7.10 for heavy. Cattle were quiet at $2.50@6.50. The receipts for the week were 27,000 cattle, 143,500 hogs, and 10,300 sheep, against 26,491 cattle, 149,327 hogs, and 11,662 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the period stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending Jan. 28.	Since Oct. 27, 1881.	Ditto year previous.
Pork, brls	8,783	137,825	104,618
Lard	8,797,126	80,074,657	98,850,765
Hams	5,505,958	52,789,226	54,470,202
Sides	16,411,880	139,308,928	214,825,078
Shoulders	2,532,620	25,249,597	26,676,074

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending Jan. 21 included 8,586 brls pork, 3,519 brls beef, 6,416,435 lbs lard, 12,528,908 lbs hog meat, 1,823,164 lbs cheese, and 925,335 lbs tallow.

The following were the exports from the seaboard from Nov. 1 to Jan. 21:

	1881-'82.	1880-'81.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	15,075,000	16,576,600	1,501,600
Bacon, lbs	134,309,548	211,445,278	77,135,730
Lard, lbs	76,309,704	95,575,947	19,266,243
Totals	225,694,252	323,597,825	97,903,573

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Jan. 21 from Montreal, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	79,603	446,886	460,451
Continent	661	86,177	135,026
South and Central America	19,739	....	7,416
West Indies	13,240	1,499	8,302
B. N. A. Colonies	4,475	....	5,730
Other countries	480	....	994
Totals	118,195	534,562	618,549

The shipments were made from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	99,802	430,143	274,448
Boston	7,196	15,650	176,186
Portland	....	42,441	11,988
Philadelphia	....	17,511	99,674
Baltimore	11,125	28,818	36,193
New Orleans	6	....	20,160
Totals	118,196	534,562	618,549
Previous week	104,077	737,201	356,281
Two weeks previous	61,111	570,329	423,450
Corresponding week, 1881	134,594	1,167,532	690,746

The following number of wheat-laden vessels passed the Dardanelles during the fourteen weeks ended Dec. 27:

	1881.	1880.
For Marseilles	232	279
For United Kingdom	93	61
For Italy	49	71
For Trieste	7	11
For Spain and Portugal	6	9
For Antwerp	24	21
For Holland	8	21
For various Continental ports	39	44
For Piræus and sundries	41	6
Total number of vessels	5[illegible]	523

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says: The weekly consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom is placed at 450,000 qrs, or 23,400,000 qrs per annum; or at 454,000 qrs weekly, which is equal to 23,608,000 qrs per annum. The half-yearly consumption, from January to June, inclusive, would be, on the usual ratio, 11,700,000 qrs to 11,804,000 qrs, or 93,600,000 to 94,432,000 bu.

The stock on hand Dec. 31, 1881, plus the quantity on passage, is equal to 36,129,292 bu. The home deliveries, from January to June, inclusive, 1882, will be from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bu. These several sums will make an aggregate of 21,129,792 to 66,129,792 bu, with no allowance for reserve stocks. With a fair allowance for reserves the required further shipments for wheat from Jan. 1, 1882, from foreign countries to arrive by the end of June in the United Kingdom, will be about 40,000,000 bu, or nearly 1,600,000 bu per week.

Shipments from California and Oregon that shall be made after the middle of February or the 1st of March will not be available. The shipments from thence from Jan. 1 to about March 1, will be available, and will amount to 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bu. There will be to add to this the January and February shipments from Chili, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Egypt, and the United States Atlantic ports. The indications now are that the Black Sea ports, the Azov Sea ports, and the Danube will have an early opening. Shipments from Odessa will probably continue through all the winter months.

The exports from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Queensland, Australia, to the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1881, were 456,900 qrs of wheat and 78,100 tons of flour, equal to 7,565,066 bu of wheat, against the corresponding twelve months in 1880, 1,053,000 qrs of wheat and 77,300 tons of flour, equal to 12,271,822 bu of wheat. There were further considerable shipments from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and from Australia to South Africa and other parts.

The transshipment of hay at this point is a cause of frequent heartburning, and every now and then a case crops out which presents a sample of rank injustice. The minimum weight allowed per car-load is 20,000 lbs, but it is seldom that more than 18,000 lbs can be loaded on a car, and the shipper has to pay freight on one-ninth more hay than is carried. If this were a uniform matter there would be little complaint. But the mischief is that much less than 18,000 lbs is sometimes put into a car, and the whole of ten tons is charged for. A case was reported Saturday which is peculiarly hard. The western car contained only 18,000 lbs, but owing to carelessness the eastern car was "filled" with about 14,000 lbs, and charged as a full load, while the overplus was sent forward in another car and charged full rates. Such matters may seem small, but they are death to trade.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and steadier, but tended downwards. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d in meats, which helped the depression due to sympathy with wheat. Hogs were quoted firmer, and the statisticians predicted a rather light run for the coming week, while others thought the policy of the big men is to hold the market for product steady till after the 1st of next month. But there was more stuff offered than was wanted, and prices gradually fell off, with little shipping demand for meats. Hams were easier, though cutters were reported to have run pretty close on production as gaged against sales.

The packing of this city since Oct. 31 is reported as about 2,080,000 hogs, against 2,482,000 for same time last year, and 1,980,000 for do in 1880.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@12½c per brl, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller January at $18.05; 3,000 brls seller February at $18.00@18.12½; 26,750 brls seller March at $18.25@18.35; 19,500 brls seller April at $18.42½@18.55; and 4,000 brls seller May at $18.67½@18.75. Total, 58,750 brls. Also, 1,300 brls prime mess at $17.35. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
January	$18.12½	$ 18.10	$18.00
February	18.15	18.00 @18.12½	18.02½
March	18.37½	18.25 @18.35	18.27½
April	18.60	18.42½@18.55	18.47½

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $11.15; 3,000 tcs seller February at $11.15@11.20; 8,750 tcs seller March at $11.30@11.35; 5,750 tcs seller April at $11.45@11.50; 2,500 tcs seller May at $11.57½@11.60; 1,000 tcs seller June at $11.62½; and 500 tcs seller July at $11.70. Total, 22,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
January	$11.20	$ 11.15	$11.12½
February	11.22½	11.15 @11.20	11.15
March	11.37½	11.30 @11.35	11.30
April	11.50	11.45 @11.50	11.45

MEATS—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clears at $9.27½; 2,150,000 lbs short ribs at $9.10 spot, $9.05@9.10 seller February, $9.20@9.25 seller March, $9.32½@9.37½ seller April, and $9.45@9.47½ seller May; 275,000 lbs green hams at 9⅝@9¾c for 16-lb averages to 8¾c for 20-lb do. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.05	$6.15	$9.05	$9.30
Do, boxed	9.30	6.40	9.30	9.55
January, loose	9.05	6.15	9.15	9.30
February, loose	9.05	6.15	9.25	9.35

Short ribs closed at $9.02½@9.05 seller February and $9.20@9.22½ seller March. Long clears were quoted at $8.90 loose and $9.15 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¾@11c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10@10½c for 16@15 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 9@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders, 10@10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 11@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.00@10.50 for mess, $11.00@11.50 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet at unchanged prices. There was a light local trade, and little demand for shipment. Sales were reported of 2 brls winters and 125 brls rye flour on private terms; 250 brls and 200 sacks springs, partly at $6.00. Total equal to 540 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.25@6.00; the low grade springs, $4.00@5.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00, and buckwheat was dull at about $4.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand, with little change in prices. Sales were reported of 22 cars bran at $15.75@17.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $11.00; and 1 car do at $6.00—all per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and weak, declining 1¾c from the latest prices of Friday. The public advices quoted cargoes to arrive 3d per quarter lower in London, and private cables noted weakness both in British and Continental markets. Our receipts were smaller, but those at Milwaukee showed a further increase, which led some operators to expect increased receipts here after next Wednesday, if the weather should continue fine. Some rather large selling orders were received here from the seaboard, and there was not local strength enough to combat the influence, especially as New York was considerably lower, and Milwaukee wavering under increased offerings of spot wheat. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.32¾, No. 3 at $1.16½ asked, and rejected at 85@95c, according to location. Spot sales were reported of 2 cars No. 2 at $1.33½@1.33¾; 11 cars No. 3 at $1.16@1.17; 1 car rejected (A. D. & Co.) at 87c; and 24 cars by sample at 90c@$1.31. Total about 18,000 bu. Seller March opened at $1.34@1.34⅝, fell off to $1.34⅛, reacted to $1.34⅜, and declined to $1.33⅞, closing with the inside bid. Seller April sold at $1.34⅞@1.35½. May was quoted at $1.36⅛@1.27⅞, the year at $1.10⅝@1.11⅞, February at $1.32⅛@1.33¼, and the month nominal at about February prices. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.34	$1.32¾@1.33¾	$1.32¾
Seller January	1.34	1.32¾@1.33¾	1.32¾
Seller February	1.34¼	1.32⅞@1.33⅜	1.32⅞
Seller March	1.35⅝	1.33⅞@1.34⅝	1.33⅞
Seller April	1.36⅜	1.34⅞@1.35½	1.34⅞

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 1 car long-berried red at $1.38 free on board; 1 car No. 3 at $1.21 on track; 1 car rejected at $1.12 do.

CORN—Was not very active, but quite weak, declining ⅜c and closing ⅜c below the latest prices of Friday. London reported a drop of 3d per quarter, and our receipts were larger, while the weakness in wheat was of itself a sufficient reason for lower prices in corn. There were some large offerings for May in the early part of the day, and not much wanted. Shippers took hold moderately at lower figures, that part of the market being very steady, while the other was irregular. Cash No. 2 closed at 60⅞c for fresh receipts, with rejected at 55c. Spot sales were reported of 26 cars No. 2 at 60¾@61c; 5,000 bu and 6 cars do, regular, at 60⅜@61c; 20 cars new high-mixed at 59c; 54 cars new mixed at 57½@58c; 117 cars rejected at 57c; 28 cars by sample at 54@60c on track; and 115 cars do at 54@62c free on board. Total about 230,000 bu. Seller May opened at 66¾, sold at 66¾c, declined to 66¼@66⅜c, and closed at 66⅜c bid. Seller June was a shade better than May, and July ⅜@½c above May prices. Seller March was quiet at 61¾@61⅞c, February at 60⅞@61c, and January about the same as next month. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	61⅜	60¾@61	60⅞
Seller January	61⅜	60¾@61	60⅞
Seller February	61⅜	60⅞@61	60⅞
Seller March	61⅝	61¼@61⅞	61⅝
Seller May	67⅜	66¼@66¾	66⅜

OATS—Were weak and a shade lower at the opening, became a shade stronger toward noon, and subsequently declined to the opening price, with light trading all around. Cash sold at 43c, closing weak at that figure. January ranged from 43⅛c to 43½c, closing dull at 43½c. February and March sold from 42⅞c to 43c, closing at the inside. May opened at 45¼c, and closed at the same figure, after light transactions at 45⅜c. Samples were in fair request and steady. Cash sales were made of 9 cars at 43c for No. 2 and 38½c for rejected in store; 18 cars by sample at 41½@42c for rejected mixed, 42@44½c for rejected white, and 44½@45½c for No. 2 white on track; 60 cars at 41½@42½c for rejected mixed, 43@45c for rejected white, 43c for No. 2, and 45@45½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 65,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Friday, together with the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	43⅛	43	43
Seller January	43⅝	43@43½	43¼
Seller February	43	42⅞@43	42⅞
Seller March	43	42⅞@43	42⅞
Seller May	45⅜	45⅛@45⅜	45⅛
Seller June	45¼	45@45⅜	45⅜

RYE—Was dull and steady for cash, futures being dull, weak, and little inquired for. No. 2 gilt-edged sold at 95c. February being quotable at 95¼c and March at 96½c bid. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 96c for No. 2 in store; 9 cars by sample at 90@98c for rejected and 96½@97½c for No. 2 on track; 2 cars at 98c for rejected in store. Total equal to about 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive and irregular. No. 2 spot being quotable at $1.05, with $1.06 bid for February at the close. No. 3 sold early at 84c for car-lots. February selling at 81@81½c, closing at 82c bid. Nothing done in No. 4, being quotable at 67c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were made of 3 cars at 82@84c for No. 3 in store; 16 cars by sample at 71@80c for No. 4 and 83@97½c for good to fancy No. 3 on track; 7 cars at 68c for No. 5 and 72@80c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 13,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was firm and 1@2c higher, selling at $1.26@1.27½ on track. Clover-seed was quiet and steady, prime seed being quotable at $5.00@5.15. Timothy seed was firm and fairly active, prime selling at $2.52½@2.55, with choice at $2.57½@2.60. Hungarian was quotable at 70c for good seed. Sales were made of 17 bags clover-seed at $4.80@5.00; 1 car and 87 bags timothy seed at $2.30@2.57½ for poor to choice; 8 cars and 180 bags flaxseed at $1.20@1.27½; 158 bags millet at $1.05 for German.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) circular of Jan. 13: "There is now an increasing inquiry for farm seeds. Quotations all around keep steady at the moderate level of value previously noted. Canadian red meets with an improved sale. The Board of Trade returns give the imports last month of clover and grass seeds as 19,362 cwt, against 27,893 for December, 1880. In Italian rye-grass a further substantial advance has been established. Spring tares, on account of their extreme scarcity, are also 1@2s per qr dearer. Some statistics just published by the Secretary of the Corn Exchange show that the present stock of tares in London is only half what it was at this time last year."

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A light demand is reported by dealers. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	9 @9½
Green, self-working	8½@9
Red tipped, self-working	8¼
Inferior and common	7
Crooked	5 @6

BEANS—Are firm and higher, good to choice selling at $2.50@3.50, with common stock selling at very low prices.

BAGGING—Remained dull, with prices ranging as before. The market was nominally steady at the following quotations:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @13
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24@25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—There was no abatement in the demand for fine table butter, and as the supply is inadequate to prices continued firm. Low and medium grades remain under neglect, but previous quotations were being realized:

Creamery, fancy	38@41	Common grades	20@23
Do, fair to choice	33@35	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	31@35	Inferior	12@14
Dairy, fair to good	26@28	Grease	8@10

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in good demand at quotations:

Common brick, per 1,000	$11.50@12.50
Indiana pressed brick	16.50@20.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime in bulk, per brl, delivered	80
Do in brls	95@ 1.00
Louisville cement in sacks	75@ 80
Do in brls	1.50
Milwaukee cement in sacks	70
Do in brls	1.35
English Portland cement	3.75@ 4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu	25
White sand, per brl	1.20
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.85@ 1.90
New York stucco	2.00

CHEESE—Was steady as last quoted. We repeat our list:

Full cream	12 @13
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10½@11¼
Part skim, flat, choice	9½@ 9¾
Part skim, common to good	6 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 5

COAL—The demand was confined to meeting current wants. Prices were unchanged:

Anthracite	$ 8.00	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Erie	7.50	Indiana block	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.00@5.00
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.00	Minonk	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was firm at $1.25@1.27½ for pork barrels for immediate delivery and $1.15 for future. Lard tierces were steady at $1.35@1.37½. Sales 500 lard tierces at $1.37½.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firm, with a sale of 1 car mixed weights at $7.60.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid command 18c per dozen. Fruit-house stock, when known as such, are not salable at over 16c.

FISH—Prices were firm. Trade remains dull at the quotations given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.25 @ 6.50
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 6.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 12½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.75 @ 9.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing especially new was developed in this market. Trade was fair, and the following prices were being realized:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¼@ 6¾
Figs, layers	10 @ 13
Turkish prunes, old	6¼@ 6¾
Turkish prunes, new	7
Raisins, layers, new	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, London layers, new	2.85 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia, new	9½@ 10
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.70 @2.75
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½@ 14
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 13½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6½@ 7½
Apples, Southern	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½@ 7
Raspberries	31 @ 33
Blackberries	14 @ 14½
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts	13
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¾
Pecans	9½@ 12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ 8
Virginia	9½@ 10
Red Tennessee	6 @ 7

FURS—Are coming in slowly, and prices remain steady. We quote:

	Western.	Northern.
Mink, No. 1	$ 56	$ 60
Mink, No. 2	25	30
Mink, No. 3	10	11
Mink, No. 4	4	5
Raccoon, No. 1	70	75
Raccoon, No. 2	50	50
Raccoon, No. 3	25	15
Raccoon, No. 4	10	5
Muskrat, fall	10	40
Muskrat, winter	12	11
Muskrat, kits	3	3
Skunk, black	85	85
Skunk, short striped	60	60
Skunk, narrow do	30	30
Skunk, broad do	11	10
Otter, No. 1	5.00@8.00	4.00@8.00
Otter, No. 2	3.00@5.00	2.00@4.00
Otter, No. 4	50	25
Fisher, No. 1	4.00@5.00	....
Fisher, No. 2	3.50	....
Fisher, No. 3	2.00	....
Fisher, No. 4	75	....
Wolf, mountain, No. 1	3.00	2.00
Wolf, mountain, No. 2	1.50	1.25
Wolf, mountain, No. 3	50	50
Wolf, mountain, No. 4	25	11
Prairie wolf, No. 1	75	80
Prairie wolf, No. 2	50	50
Prairie wolf, No. 3	25	21
Prairie wolf, No. 4	10	10
Beaver, well haired and clean	2.00	2.25
Beaver, No. 2	1.50	1.25
Beaver, No. 3	1.00	1.00
Beaver, No. 4	65	65
Black bear	5.00@8.00	4.00@8.00
Black bear, cub	2.00@4.00	1.50@3.00
Cross fox	2.00@4.00	....
Red fox	1.25	1.00
Gray fox	65	45
Kit fox	40	30
Opossum, cased	12	12½
Open opossum	10	8

GREASE—Is fairly active at quotations:

City white	7
City brown	5 @5½
City yellow	5½@6
Country white "A"	6½@6¾
Country white "B"	6¼
Country yellow	5¼@6
Country brown	4¾@5

GREEN FRUITS—All descriptions are quiet and steady. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$2.50@ 5.00
Cranberries, per brl	6.00@ 9.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case	6.00@10.00
Oranges, Florida, per box	2.00@ 5.00
Oranges, Messina, per brl	3.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Trade continues fair, with prices ruling about steady. There was a firm market for the leading staples. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7½
Louisiana	6 @ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	19½@25
Java, choice Mandaling	26½@26¾
Maracaibo	13 @15
Rio, fancy	13 @13½
Rio, prime to choice	11¾@12¾
Rio, fair to good	10½@11¼
Rio, common	9¾@10¼
Rio, roasting	8¾@ 9¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½
Crushed	10⅜
Powdered	10⅛
Granulated, standard	9¾@10
Granulated, not standard	9⅜@ 9½
A standard	9¼@ 9⅜
A No. 2	9⅛@ 9¼
Extra C	8⅞@ 9
No. 1	8⅝@ 8⅞
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUP.

Corn	40 @42
Sugar	37 @42
Blackstrap	23 @30
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	35 @37
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	20 @21
Nutmegs	60 @65

HAY—Receipts were heavy and the market weak at quotations. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.00@13.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.00
Mixed	8.00@ 9.00
Upland prairie	8.50@ 9.50
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Trade is still inactive, with little prospect of an immediate change. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8 @ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	7 @ 7½
Part cured	7½
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salted, bulls	6½
Calf, per lb	12½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dairy flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—The market was without new features. Trade was fair for the season, and the general tenor of prices was firm:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	64@65
Carbon, 175 test	13¼	Whale, winter	73
Carbon, 150 test	10	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	9¾	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13¾	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11¾	Turpentine	58
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	54@59
Lard, No. 1	72	Naphtha, deo. 63 deg.	11
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg.	14
Linseed, raw	61@62	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg.	23

POTATOES—Stocks are fair as to quantity, with the quality, especially of natives, averaging poorly. Canadas sell readily at $1.13@1.15, and some sales of choice are made at $1.20 per bu by car-lots on track. Choice Wisconsin are quotable at $1.05 for early rose and $1.03 for peachblows.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was good and the market slightly firmer at 9@11c for turkeys, 7@8c for chickens, 10@12c for ducks, and 8@10c for geese—all dressed. Live geese are held at $5.00@5.50 per doz, and live ducks at $3.50@4.00. Game was in light supply, mallard ducks selling at $2.75, and small ducks at $1.50. Canvas-back ducks sold at $8.00@8.50 per doz. Rabbits were selling at $1.00@1.50 per doz.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$1.35
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.18 per gallon.

WOOL—The market is fairly active at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	37@42
Coarse and dingy tub	30@36
Fine and unwashed fleece	22@24
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	23@25
Medium and washed fleece	35@40
Fine washed fleece	30@38
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,811	20,012	1,701
Tuesday	5,612	33,334	2,359
Wednesday	6,775	31,172	3,612
Thursday	5,232	25,385	1,319
Friday	3,556	24,189	1,187
Saturday	1,700	12,000	150
Total	27,686	143,092	10,328
Same week in 1881	26,491	149,327	11,662
Week ending Jan. 21	33,169	168,303	22,630
Shipments—			
Monday	1,946	5,784	320
Tuesday	2,141	5,094	398
Wednesday	3,461	5,486	1,092
Thursday	3,354	7,190	1,383
Friday	3,980	6,317	1,079
Total	14,882	29,871	4,360

CATTLE—A majority of Western shippers lost money the past week, many of them heavily. For the time of year the receipts have continued large beyond precedent, and as all the markets of the country have been more or less overstocked dullness and depression have prevailed everywhere. Here there has been a decline since our last weekly review of 15@25c, common and medium shipping grades and the poorer class of butchers' stock suffering the most. Choice and extra beeves comprised only an insignificant percentage of the arrivals, hence for those descriptions holders were not called upon for any very important decline, the requirements of exporters and the fancy Eastern trade being sufficient to absorb all such at only a trifle off from the previous week's prices. The better class of butchers' stock—fat cows especially—also held up pretty well, the supply being light. Of half-fatted cattle the supply from first to last was much in excess of the demand, and buyers had their own way so far as the naming of prices was concerned. Of that class very little sold at prices that left any profit for the shipper, while much of the stuff changed hands at less than it cost in the country. We are getting many more cattle from the far West—Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado—than ever before at this time of year, and from all accounts the receipts from that quarter will continue liberal for some time to come, but it is the pretty general belief that prices are now about as low as they are going, if indeed they do not speedily react. Most of the past week's supply changed hands at $3.00@4.10 for canners' and butchers' stuff, and at $4.50@5.50 for common to good shipping steers. Scrub lots sold as low as $2.50@2.75, and there were a few sales of extra at $6.25@6.50. Stockers were in fair request at $3.00@4.25 for poor to prime droves averaging from 700 to 1,000 lbs. Saturday's market was moderately active and firm for most descriptions, the fresh receipts being small. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@2.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@7.50

HOGS—During the past week a more than ordinarily steady market was seen, prices showing a change of barely 5@10c. The supply fell considerably short of general expectation, but the demand was not at all sharp, and the small advance was not easily established. The quality of the hogs was better than usual for the time of year, and that fact would seem to warrant the belief entertained by many, that from this time on to the end of the winter packing season we are to have more and better hogs than for the corresponding period last year. Of the past week's supply shippers took a larger percentage than usual, more than a fourth of the receipts going into their hands. The range of prices was from $5.00@5.30 for skips and culls to $7.10@7.25 for extra, though most of the hogs sold at $6.30@6.45 for light and at $6.25@6.70 for heavy. There was a fairly active market on Saturday at $6.15@6.50 for poor to choice light and at $6.15@7.10 for poor to extra heavy. There was a firm feeling at the close.

SHEEP—The supply was only about half as large as for the week before, but local butchers being pretty well filled up, and the Eastern markets being overstocked and generally weak, fewer sheep were required. Prices were weak and unsettled throughout at $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs for inferior to medium, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice. The bulk of the sheep sold at $3.75@4.75.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; total for week thus far, 13,000; consigned through, 625 cars; nothing doing; feeling lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; total for week thus far, 22,000; consigned through, 35 cars; dull and unchanged; fair to good Western sheep, $4.25@5.00; choice to fancy, $5.25@5.40; Western lambs, $5.40@6.00; 25 cars unsold; mostly all sheep of poor quality.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; total for week thus far, 32,000; consigned through, 162 cars; dull and unchanged; light to fair Yorkers, $6.50@6.70; best held at $6.80; good medium weights, $6.80@6.90; good to choice heavy, $6.90@7.10; two loads very extra, $7.25; pigs, $6.00@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 300. Supply very small and the usual Saturday dullness prevailed. The few offerings were disposed of at about previous prices. Light to heavy shipping, $4.50@6.00; butcher steers, $4.00@5.00; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 250; shipments, 900. Unchanged. Fair to fancy ranging from $3.00 to $5.00.

HOGS—Heavy grades lower; others unchanged. Light to good Yorkers, $6.00@6.35; packing, $6.30@6.90; butchers' to fancy, $6.90@7.15; pigs, $5.75@5.90; receipts, 4,400; shipments, 2,100.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 85; shipments, 198; tone of market better; native shippers, $4.65@5.00; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25; native cows, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,622; shipments, 1,036; market closes weak; good to choice heavy, $6.60@6.85; mixed packing, $6.10@6.40; light shipping, $5.85@6.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—HOGS—Strong and quality poor. Extremes, $6.00@7.00; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 500.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 800; shipments, 720.

SHEEP—Steady at $2.00@5.25; receipts, 800; shipments, 900.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.20@6.50; packing and butchers', $6.60@7.30; receipts, 780; shipments, 615.

LUMBER.

An active trade is reported at the yards. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ 56.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	23.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	14.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.50
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.15
Shingles, clear	3.70
Shingles, extra A	3.35
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@ 42.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, 1st and 2d, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@ 70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 11s 6d@13s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 10s 3d@10s 11d; white, 10s 5d@10s 8d; spring, 9s 11d@10s 8d; club, 10s 9d@11s. Corn, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 48s 6d. Short ribs dull at 6s; long clear dull at 46s 6d; short clear dull at 47s 6d.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 44s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits at London steady at 42s 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 28—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅜@6⅝d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 42s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—18½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Wheat dull; red winter, 10s 10d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; No. 3 do, 9s 11d. Corn dull and easier at 5s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull. To arrive—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring declined 6d, and red winter (at London) 3s 6d. Corn dull at 3d decline. Pork, 76s. Lard, 57s. Bacon—Long clears dull and 6d lower at 46s 6d; short clears 6d lower at 47s 6d. Tallow, 44s 6d. Cheese—New, 65s. Beef, 112s. Weather in England unseasonable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Corn easier at 5s 11½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat inactive. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 49s 6d; nearly due, 51s. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 52s 6d; fair average quality of American red winter for prompt shipment during the present and following month, 52s 9d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 27s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Firmer; 12@12⅛c; futures steady; January, 12.15c; February, 12.17c; March, 12.32c; April, 12.60c; May, 12.79c; June, 12.94c; July, 13.06c; August, 13.18c; September, 12.53c; October, 11.96c; November, 11.74c.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; receipts, 10,480 brls; exports, 9,090 brls; super State and Western, $4.25@4.80; common to good extra, $5.00@5.85; good to choice, $5.90@8.75; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.75; extra Ohio, $5.25@8.25; St. Louis, $5.10@8.75; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat ½@1c lower; feverish; unsettled; receipts, 68,500 bu; exports, 72,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.27@1.30; ungraded red $1.20@$1.48; No. 2 red, $1.46½@1.46¾ for new; $1.47½ for old; No 1 red, $1.50; ungraded white, $1.30@1.42; No. 2 do, $1.37; No 1 do, sales 7,300 bu at $1.42@1.43¼; steamer do, $1.35 delivered; No. 2 red, January, sales 40,000 bu at $1.45½@1.46, closing at $1.46; February, sales 456,000 bu at $1.45⅝@1.46⅝, closing at $1.46⅛; March, sales 808,000 bu at $1.48⅜@1.49¼, closing at $1.49; April, sales 208,000 bu at $1.48⅝@1.50, closing at $1.49⅜; May, sales 236,000 bu at $1.47⅜@1.48⅜, closing at $1.47⅞. Corn, ½@1c lower; unsettled; options in fair demand, closing heavy; receipts, 48,000 bu; exports, 19,000 bu; ungraded, 67@71½c; No. 3, 68½@69½c; steamer, 69¾@70c; No. 2, 70¼@71¼c for new and old; No. 2, February, 69⅛@70¼c, closing at 69⅞c; March, 71¼@72c, closing at 71⅜c; April 73@73½c, closing at 73c; May, 73¼@73⅝c, closing at 73⅜c. Oats ¼@½c lower; less active; receipts, 70,000 bu; exports, 1,500 bu; mixed Western, 47@49c; white do, 49@52c.

HAY—In buyers' favor; 70c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; yearlings, 13@22c; Eastern and Western, 20@27c; New York State, 20@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes quoted at 8¾@11½c. Sugar dull and unsettled; weak; fair to good refining quoted at 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans quoted strong at 55@75c. Rice quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; United, 85¼c; crude, 6¾@7¾c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady; 8@8⅛c.

RESIN—Dull; $2.37½@2.42½.

TURPENTINE—Dull and drooping; 54@55c.

EGGS—Western fresh steady; 25@26c.

LEATHER—In good demand; steadily held; hemlock, sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weight, 21½@25c.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 36@50c; pulled, 20@45c; unwashed, 12@34c; Texas, 14@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess quoted at $17.75. Beef in fair demand; firmly held. Cut meats dull and easier; long clear middles, 9¼@9⅜c; short do, 9⅝@9¾c. Lard stronger; prime steam quoted at $11.25.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; 9@13c.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; new sheeting, $28.00; ingot lake, $20.00@21.12½. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $24.00@28.50; American, $21.00@27.00; Russian sheathing, $13.00@15.00. Nails, cut, $3.50; clinch, $5.00@6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Easier; not lower.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and fairly active; No. 2 red, $1.43@1.43¼ cash; $1.44⅛@1.45¼ February; $1.45⅜@1.46¼ March; $1.46⅛@1.47⅛ April; $1.42@1.43 May; $1.15½ the year; No. 3 do at $1.35; No. 4 do, $1.17 bid. Corn lower; 64@63⅜c cash and January; 64¼@65⅜c February; 65¼@67¼c March; 66½c April; 67¾@67⅜c May. Oats slow; 46¼@47c cash; 45⅞c February; 46c May. Rye dull at 96¼c bid. Barley steady at 85c@$1.10.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.80.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 25c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; slow at $18.25 cash; $18.12½ bid February; $18.37½ bid March. Lard easier at $11.15. Dry-salted meats quiet at $6.15, $9.15@9.20, $9.40. Bacon steady at $7.50, $10.20@10.25, $10.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.41@1.41¼; January, $1.41@1.41¼; February, $1.41⅝@1.41¾; March, $1.44⅛@1.45¼; April, $1.46⅛@1.46¾. Corn—Western inactive; mixed, spot, 68⅞@69¼c; February, 68⅝@69c; March, 70¾@70⅞c; April, 72@72½c; May, 73@74c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 51@53c; mixed, 50@51c; Pennsylvania, 50@52c. Rye firm at 95c@$1.00.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Higher; Western packed, 18@42c; roll, 20@28c.

EGGS—Firm at 26@27c; limed, 18c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 8¾@9⅝c. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 9⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19¼@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,651 brls; wheat, 15,118 bu; corn, ,000 bu; oats, 2,618 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 32,00 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 504,000 bu; corn, 99,140 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Strong; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.50@5.75; XXX, $6.25@6.50; high grades, $7.00@7.90.

GRAIN—Corn scarce; mixed easy at 80c; white higher at 88@90c; no yellow on hand. Oats easier; choice, 58½c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $4.60.

BRAN—Easier; $1.22½@1.25.

HAY—Quiet but steady; prime, $24.00; choice quoted at $26.50; fancy, $26.50@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Market still bare of pork, dry salt meats, and bacon. Lard firmer; refined tierce, 11¾@11⅞c; keg, 12¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured higher; canvased, 11½@13c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.00@1.16.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8¾@11½c. Sugar in fair demand; common to good do, 6@6⅛c; fair to fully do, 6¼@7c; prime to choice, 7⅜@7½c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8½c. Molasses quiet; common, 35@40c; centrifugal, 40@60c; fair, 49@51c; prime to choice, 60@70c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, 5¼@7c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Less active; holders firm. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, January, $1.42@1.42¼; February, $1.42½@1.42¾; March, $1.45⅛@1.45¾; April, $1.46¼@1.46¾. Corn dull and lower; steamer, track, 70c; No. 3, track, 68@69½c; do grain depot, 67c; rejected, track, 68c; sail mixed, January, 68¾@69¼c; February, 69¼@69¾c; March, 71⅛@71½c; April, 72¾@73c; May, 73@73½c. Oats limited demand; No. 1 white, 53c; No. 2 do, 50c; No. 3 do, 49½c; mixed, 48½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard—Kettle, $11.87½@12.00; steamer, $11.50@11.62½.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand.

EGGS—Dull.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat ruled weak, closed weak; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.28¾; January, $1.28¾; February, $1.33; March, $1.34¾; April, $1.34⅝; May, $1.38; year, $1.13; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.17½; No. 4 and rejected, nominal. Corn lower; No. 2, 61c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 42⅝c. Rye dull; No. 2, 94c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, cash, 99½c.

PROVISIONS—Drooping. Mess pork, $18.00 cash and January; $18.05 February. Lard—Prime steam, $11.15 cash and January; $11.20 February.

HOGS—Quiet at $6.10@6.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 8,500 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—FLOUR—In good demand; prices well sustained.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 73@75c; steamer, 72@73c; new, 72@73c. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice grades firm.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

EGGS—Steady with fair demand.

HIDES—Firmer; buyers indifferent about operating; Western dry, 17@18c; do wet, 9⅝@11c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,330 brls, 2,200 sacks; corn, 89,000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; corn, 8,500 bu; wheat, 28,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, $1.41. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 63@63½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Rye dull; $1.00@1.07. Barley easier; $1.02@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $18.00. Lard dull and lower; $11.12½. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅝c; clear-rib, 9¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods, 830 brls on the basis of $1.16.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and quiet; No. 2 red, February, $1.40½; March, $1.43¼; April and May, $1.45¾; June, $1.40⅝; July, $1.22½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 64c; No. 2, spot and January, 63½c; February, 63¼c offered; May, 68c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER—No. 2, $4.85; prime, $5.05; prime mammoth, $5.15.

HOGS—Dressed, $7.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Quiet at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; $1.42. Corn firm; No. 2 white, 73c; No. 2 mixed, 66c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 48c; do mixed, 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Market still very strong. Pork, $19.00. Lard, $13.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $6.50; clear rib, $9.37½; clear sides, $9.75. Bacon—Clear rib, $10.50; clear, $11.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.15.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 17,259 bu; shipments, 17,225 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, $1.24; February, $1.24½; No. 3, cash, $1.05; February, $1.09½c; No. 4, cash, $1.01½. Corn—Receipts, 5,151 bu; shipments, 15,457 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, 59c; February, 58½c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Corn—New quiet; 60½@60⅝c; mixed, 60½@60⅝c. Oats inactive; white, 45c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 88@90c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 11,100 bu; rye, 2,700 bu; barley, 1,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.40½@1.41. Corn weak; 60@62½c. Oats dull; 45@47½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 75c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Hardening; 6 11-16d@6 13-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,900.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 3,800 bales; gross, 4,300; sales, 3,000; stock, 378,545.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 1,340 bales; exports to Great Britain, 265; coastwise, 5,000; sales, 1,550; stock, 90,398.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 650 bales; shipments, 2,450; stock, 1,400.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 deg., 7c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates easier; closed at 85¼c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 28.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 85¼c; highest, 85¾c; lowest, 84¼c; closed at 85¼c; shipments, 45,875.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Disagreeable weather has interrupted the demand very much, and outside of deliveries in execution of orders and light assortments to meet immediate requirements the market ruled exceedingly quiet.

DIED FROM HARD DRINKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 28.—About 7 o'clock this morning a man named Peterson, a Swede, walked into the bar-room of the Denver House, in this city, and sat down in a chair by the stove. He sat there for some time without any attention being paid to him. Finally a man in the room had his attention attracted to the man, who was apparently asleep, when it was found he was dying. A physician was summoned, but the man died in a few moments after his arrival. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from hard drink and exposure.

JUBILANT MILL-OWNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 29.—The suit for damage by overflowage against the milldam of Messrs. Piper & Gibb, on Rock River, at Piperville, six miles east of this city, which has been pending before Judge Stewart, of the Dane County Circuit Court, at Madison, for some days, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the defendants. This suit has been of absorbing interest to parties in this section, and the decision, of course, is hailed with some satisfaction by the mill-owners hereabouts.

HUMOR.

Shocking disaster—An earthquake.

Ghosts must come from gnome man's land.

Smelling salts—Sailors trying to discover a place where whisky is sold.

Niagara Falls is so brilliantly illuminated by the electric light every evening that, after paying the hackman, you can easily see whether there is anything left in your pocket.

A lazy man, having a wife named Hope, whose custom it was to pull off her husband's boots every evening, was wont to exclaim on such occasions: "How truly it is said that 'Hope is the yanker of the sole.'"

The Canadian Indians are organizing brass bands, and can no longer be classed with the untootered savages. This may in a great measure account for the recent statement that Canada regards her Indian policy as a failure.

Lady from the Country—"I'm afraid my son keeps very irregular hours in town." Servant—"No, indeed, ma'am; my master retires at 9 and rises at 5." Lady—"Indeed! And what does he do with himself?" Servant—"Breakfasts, ma'am." Lady—"What, at 5 in the morning?" Servant—"Oh, no, ma'am; at 5 in the afternoon."

Moribund husband (to esthetic wife)—"Well, Jennie, the doctor says I must soon leave you. Do not grieve; I have provided handsomely for you in my will. You will keep my memory green, won't you, my love?" Esthetic wife (sobbing)—"Dearest, I will; and I will see that your grave is kept green also [reflectively], but not one of those horrid bright colors. A nice olive-gray green, with an old-gold tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything."

Say of a woman that she is wicked, obstinate, frivolous, but add that she is beautiful, and she will ever think kindly of you.

Give her Hop Bitters and she will be amiable and beautiful, because it will make her perfectly healthy.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Revolt Against the Cameron Dynasty.

Don's Gauntlet Picked Up by the Anti-Machinists.

Plans for a Coalition of Democrats and Independents.

The "Boss" Now Fighting to Secure His Own Re-election.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The Cameron dynasty never entered upon a campaign the result of which was more important to it than is that upon which they have now fairly entered. The methods of the young Senator have always been more autocratic than were those of his wily father. The elder would placate an enemy rather than crush him; Don doesn't understand what conciliation means. The revolt of Wolfe, of Union, in the last campaign, has not served to warn Don of the volcano smoldering under his throne. The "kickers" have been loaded with contumely, and their power sneered at. There was a time when the Stalwarts might have brought the chief strength of the Independents into their camp, almost, by taking the trouble of carrying it; but Don Cameron would not listen to such a proposal; and the result is, that those who followed Wolfe must continue in the same path, or cringe in the shadow of the victorious young chief. The Independent press of the State persistently declared that Cameron would sound the signal of his own defeat if he dared to order an early convention. Yet the convention has been called for May 10, in Harrisburg; and

THE ISSUE SO MADE IS ACCEPTED.

This early date was necessary to the bosses, as in the intervening time delegates cannot be elected by the people at primaries. They will, instead, be appointed by the County Committees. Enough of these, it is believed, are controlled by Cameron to give him a majority of delegates who will support his candidate for Governor—Gen. Beaver. It is significant of the widespread opposition to the methods that have recently prevailed here, that the Cameron idea was forced upon the State Committee by a bare majority of one vote.

The dissensions in the regular State Committee gave great encouragement to the Independents, who met in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., the day following that upon which the order went forth for an early convention. In this gathering—which may be said to have been composed of representatives of the 50,000 voters who followed Charles S. Wolfe in his revolt against the Cameron candidate for State Treasurer in the last campaign—thirty-three counties of the State were represented, many of them until last year strongholds of the party, but which in that campaign were seriously shaken, and which in another such battle would be dangerously apt to be captured by the Democracy. It is now definitly conceded by unbiased Republicans in this State that these men represent a perfectly defined schism in the party. It is the veriest folly longer to claim that they are simply an aggregation of soreheads ready to disintegrate as rapidly as individual sore spots are healed by the soothing balm of place and patronage. They are governed by a principle, but they are committed to no clique. Their war

IS A WAR UPON THE MACHINE;

and their platform is the purification of Pennsylvania politics by unceasing hostility and opposition to machine dictation. The convention of May 12 served to crystallize them; and, when they ordered an Independent Convention on May 24, at which a complete anti-Cameron ticket will be nominated, they squarely laid down the line on which the battle will be fought.

In the eyes of many, these Independents are going into the fight with all the odds against them. But they are led by practical politicians, who know their enemy, and who claim that the fight is one of the voters against the autocratic domination of the machine. Right here it will not be amiss to glance at the Cameron position. Every one knows that the ax of the Stalwarts will soon be busy among the heads in the Federal offices. In Philadelphia there will be a lively shaking-up. The Surveyor of the Port must be a man of the Cameron mold; and Gen. Hartranft, the Collector, must pledge his fealty, or get ready to slip into some other corner. The post-office will soon pass from the control of Mr. Huidekoper. The patronage of this office is equal to one man for every precinct; and ex-Sheriff Leeds is likely to be the man selected to see that this patronage is put where it will do the most good. The revenue-officers in every district in the State who have not worn the colors of the Cameron clan are putting their houses in order, as every man of them knows that

HIS LEASE OF OFFICIAL LIFE IS SHORT.

The Stalwarts claim—and the claim is not disputed—that Attorney-General Brewster will permit Senator Cameron to arrange the patronage to suit himself. Mitchell has never cut any figure since the lightning struck him and shot him into the Senate, and he never will; Don will take care of that.

Allegheny County was always good for a majority as big as that of many States, until Wolfe shook the foundation of the machine's strength. He polled over 6,000 votes in his first disorganized campaign. The men who supported him have maintained an organization, and in the next fight they will be in better shape. But so, too, will the machine. In the last campaign, for the first time in years, the Sheriff's office—a source of great political power—was wrested from the Cameron men. McCallin has for years opposed them, and in the present combinations against them he may be counted as an important factor. To offset this they have now got the post-office in this city, where William McCleary, a low-grade politician, has taken the place of Anderson. A man of little ability and of no standing with any one but the "b'hoys," he owes his fortune to Cameron, who has made the people support him in various offices ever since he dropped his first ballot into a box. He has the genius of obedience. Other men are handy who will drill him in the role he is to perform.

Ostensibly, the fight of the machine will be made for Gen. Beaver for Governor; really, the shrewdest politicians in the State believe, Beaver will be

A MAN OF STRAW.

He seems to serve the Camerons as a convenience. They used him as a figure in the Senatorial fight without the slightest intention of electing him. He served to occupy the attention of the crowd while the arrangements were made to get a successor to Wallace who would be entirely suitable to the machine. Don Cameron is fighting for his own life this time. The Legislature is what he wants. The legislators who are elected next fall will name his successor in the United States Senate. Those who know the man do not hesitate to say that he will sacrifice Beaver to the Democrats to carry the Legislature. That game will not be an easy one to play in this county. Ex-Senator Wallace is in the field against Cameron, and he has been overflowing in kindness for the Independents. Wolfe, it is believed, has a hankering in the same direction; while Congressman Tom Bayne, of Allegheny City, will be pressed in the Assembly districts by a large following in the ranks of the Wolfe men.

A coalition of Democrats and Independents is dreaded by Wallace fully as much as by Cameron. With a straight Democratic ticket in the field, Cameron would be in good shape to swap Beaver for an Assemblyman in every district in the State. He could not deal with a mixed ticket. A combination of the character suggested would

LEAVE WALLACE OUT IN THE COLD

because it could hardly be made upon any basis other than the concession of the Senator to the Republicans, the Democrats taking the Governor. In fact, it is already known that Wolfe would not treat on any other basis. Randall is the bete-noir of Wallace, and the former's friends want a coalition, while the Wallace men are making the echoes ring with the traditions of "true Jeffersonian Democracy." There is still another element, which holds that the fight among the Republicans is so fierce that there is a good chance for the Democrats to sweep the State, and this class is anxious to fight for all or nothing. However, there is such a multitude of candidates for Governor among the Democrats that a coalition is strongly advocated as the best way of preventing a bitter fight within the party lines. Nearly every county in Western Pennsylvania has a candidate, and in some of them several are mentioned. A coalition would sweep things from the field in almost every case, as a man would have to be chosen who was a good enough Democrat to pass muster in his party, but one who is not so rooted in Bourbonism as to be absolutely repulsive to disaffected Republicans. The choice of a coalition would probably be the Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Allegheny, a man of the highest standing, and, though a Democrat, one who commands the respect of men of all parties, as he is a man of wealth and commercial prominence, and in no sense a practical politician.

THE RANDALL PLAN FOR A COALITION

has been sketched as follows: While admitting that there would be no hope of success for a straight Democratic ticket, still the Randall men claim their party should have the largest share of the prospective spoils in a coalition ticket. They lead their contingent with Judge Pershing for Governor, who, they say, would have defeated Hartranft but for the hostility of the whisky ring. If Pershing should refuse the doubtful honor, then either ex-Congressman Speer or the Hon. A. H. Coffroth would suit. The Wolfe Republicans and the temperance voters will be offered C. S. Wolfe, or any other man they may decide upon, for Lieutenant-Governor. The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs falls to the Greenbackers and the Labor party men. For this position, C. M. Depuy, of Philadelphia, and Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, of Pittsburg, are named. The latter would command the support of the Knights of Labor—a secret, oath-bound organization whose strength in the State is reliably estimated at 60,000 votes. Finally, John Dean, of Blair County, is named for Supreme Judge. He is a lawyer of the first order, without any entangling political alliances.

It would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact that such a combination would command the hearty support of

A VERY LARGE SHARE

of the Independent voters of the State. It would be most dangerous to the perpetuation of the rule of the bosses. But this scheme may be forestalled by the early convention, as murmurs are already heard of an intention on the part of the Cameron men to give away the State ticket in part, at least, to men of high character outside of their clique, with a view of drawing the fire of the Independents, who will have little ground to stand upon if the earmarks of the machine are left off the ticket nominated in May. Young Don can afford to do this, as his fight is in another direction. Legislators are what he is after?

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Poor Blaine!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Poor Blaine! Mr. Secretary-of-State Frelinghuysen instructs Mr. Plenipotentiary-Extraordinary Trescott that President Arthur didn't mean in the least what Mr. Secretary Blaine said he meant. He tells him to tell the Government of Chili that the President of the United States takes back all the unpleasant things Mr. Blaine told him to say in his (the President's) name. And they are duly taken back by Mr. Trescott. Poor Mr. Blaine! The English newspapers are laughing and sneering in his face! Poor Mr. Blaine! The London *Daily News* says: "President Arthur has judiciously (judiciously is a good word: it implies that it would be very injudicious for the President of the United States to offend the British Lion) repudiated the vain and extravagant pretension (pretension is a good word: it implies that nobody in England cares much for this little patch of territory known as the United States) that no European country should be permitted to enter into engagements with any nation on the American Continent without leave from the United States." Poor Mr. Blaine! Mr. Jacob R. Shipperd snaps his more than royal fingers in his face. The great Shipperd, who writes of himself in the plural "our," despises Mr. Blaine since he is out of office. Poor Mr. Blaine! Gen. Grant doesn't dote on him, and as he (Grant) is a man of peace, who knows that he did not say to President Arthur, "Let us have peace"—with Chili? Poor Mr. Blaine! Don't you realize how your future career is imperiled by incurring the enmity of Great Britain? Don't you know that the American people are pretty sure to visit with their wrath anybody who happens to offend Great Britain? Remember how your revolutionary forefathers hated Washington because he insisted upon whipping the British, and pause in your mad career! And have you no fear of Shipperd? Read over his letters to Hurlbut, we beseech you, and note their lofty tone! Read his memorandum to Boutwell and tremble, thou rash man! All England hates and despises you, Mr. Blaine; and the great Shipperd of the great Peruvian Company feels the most supreme contempt for you, as he remarks to Hurlbut that if there is a new Secretary of State "we" will take care that no change shall be made at Lima!

SYMPATHIZER.

Another Great Engineering Triumph.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Chicago civil engineers have justly acquired a reputation second to none in the world. The two lake tunnels, the Crib, and the Water-Works engines are prominent examples of their genius and skill. A new project has just been developed which will, if successful, throw all previous efforts into the shade. This is no more nor less than a system of elevated street pavements, which, it is claimed, will wear much longer than those laid in the ordinary way. The new system is in the hands of a company of which Mr. Pope and other prominent brewers and malt-dealers are said to be members or financially interested. It is proposed to locate a system of balloons on each side of the street, by strong wire cables braced laterally, and cross-braced, do as to insure the permanence of the structure at all seasons of the year; from these braces a system of iron bars or joists are laid across the street and firmly secured to the cables. Upon these joists boards will be laid lengthwise, and upon these again the cedar blocks or macadam in the usual manner. The cables are so arranged as to allow the pavement to be raised or lowered according to the grade proposed, and the pavement can thus be laid over another without disturbing it.

An ordinance was lately passed for paving Schiller street from Sedgwick to the Lake-Shore drive, and it is proposed to use the elevated pavement east of Clark street. The street, from Clark street to Dearborn avenue, was filled, curbed, and paved with block pavement only four years ago, and it is in too good condition to be taken up; hence the elevated pavement can be laid right over the former without disturbing it.

Again, from State street to the Lake-Shore drive, some two or three blocks, the present grade of Schiller street will require a filling of fifteen feet or more, which will bring the two houses on that part of the street fifteen feet below the level of the street when completed. The advantage of an elevated street is thus apparent. When either of the inhabitants of those houses gets opposit his house he can let the pavement down, step off in his yard, and wind up the pavement again.

There is no doubt the improvement will be of great benefit to those who fish in the pond north of Schiller street, as well as the owner of the meat-houses in the vicinity, and the city and the property-owners ought to be compelled to assist in making their neighbors happy and contented.

PROPERTY-OWNERS ON SCHILLER STREET.

An English Insult.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan 29.—I read with amusement and regret a synopsis of a London *Times* article reported in your cable news yesterday in which that leading organ of British opinion seeks to smirch the American people in regard to the Guiteau case. The *Times* declares that the American people are satisfied with the conduct of the Guiteau trial, "which was a broad farce enacted in a court without one symptom of popular disapprobation." It doubts whether "the Nation which has turned the sufferings of Garfield into food for a sensation, the crime into a jest, and the trial into a prolonged farce, has the right to hang Guiteau." It declares that English sympathy has now been proved to have been unnecessary, and that "all Americans, educated people excepted, sat by Garfield's bedside, not as sympathizing friends, but as dabblers in the mysteries of physiology and speculators upon the chances of life for a man threatened with pyæmia."

A coarser, more brutal, unprovoked, and studied insult to the American people it would be hard to conceive. It is not enough to say that the charges are false throughout, for even that affirmation might leave an opening for apology upon the score of ignorance. It is not so much the glaring falsehoods that will arouse the indignation of the American people as the temper in which they are uttered, which shows that the man who wrote them and the responsible managers who allowed them to be printed were actuated with a malice which upon this side of the water is incomprehensible. There are some insults which cannot be condoned with apologies, since apology even would be tantamount to insult, and this is one of that class. There was much in the conduct of the trial that was open to sharp criticism, especially at the hands of those who could not comprehend such irregular proceedings and whose courts are managed with more dignity and severity than ours. The unwonted leniency of the Court, the latitude allowed to counsel, the freedom given to the infamous wretch on trial to interrupt proceedings, to insult the prosecution, and the Court, and even his own counsel, to entertain the jury with stump speeches, silly jests and blasphemous affirmations, to browbeat witnesses who were guaranteed no protection from his foul abuse, and the frequent opportunities allowed the spectators of trenching upon the decencies and proprieties of the trial without rebuke, were all proper subjects for severe comment, and that comment was freely made by the London *Times* and almost every other English paper, and no complaint was made by the American people. On the other hand, these comments were copied by the American papers all over the country, and were indorsed by them. Popular opinion in the United States was never more strongly expressed upon any question than upon the Guiteau trial. Nearly every newspaper condemned its conduct, and their columns were filled with harsh criticisms from lawyers and laymen, denouncing the methods of the Court and imploring the prosecution to bring the trial to a close as speedily as possible in the interests of public justice and public morals. The Court and the prosecutors alike were subjected to a constant fire of indignant comment from the people, and so wrathful was it that the prosecution made frequent apologies, and the Judge, even in the final charge to the jury, sought to explain his leniency. There was but one feeling in this country, and that was ungrudgingly expressed.

In the face of such facts as these the insulting and malicious article of the London *Times* appears all the more indecent and brutal. It shows that the old hatred of this country, which was so frequently manifested in that paper during our War of the Rebellion, still remains, and can even invent opportunities to exhibit itself. It was but a few weeks ago that the American people, through the action of their Chief Executive, paid a conspicuous compliment to the English people by saluting their flag. I should hate to believe that the English people are willing to make so sorry a return by indorsing the insult of their leading newspaper, and I believe that they will before long take occasion to convince America that the *Times* reflects only Tory hatred, not the honest sentiments of the great mass of the English people, toward this country.

VINDEX.

Stoddard's Saturday Night Lecture.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I have just returned to my quiet new home on Ohio street from the lecture of John L. Stoddard in Central Music-Hall, about Moscow, and hasten to give you my vivid impressions, indorsing John L. Stoddard and expressing to him, through the medium of your estimable paper, my admiration and gratitude for handling this difficult subject in so masterly a manner. It is but eleven months ago, and at about the same hour, that the train of the St. Petersburg-Warsaw Railroad carried me by Gatschina (which is the second station from St. Petersburg). I was going abroad, thousands of miles away from relatives, friends, and native land. Tonight it passed in imagination before me and the well-filled house. Never since I left my home and the surroundings with which Mr. Stoddard opened so successfully his lecture, where the man "whose will is believed to be almighty" (mistake) lives the life of a prisoner, have I heard any foreigner illustrate and argue or describe so successfully this difficult subject, and it seems to me almost needless to tell any one who assisted in the audience looking on those beautiful structures of Russian-Asiatic-Bysanthic architecture, which I have seen in reality, and which I call my natural home, being born and brought up in St. Petersburg, graduated from one of the larger academies, how I felt, and feel tonight.

The "bells of liberty will toll," as Stoddard said, and call back to this marvelous country its sons, who must now seek refuge under the banner of the United States. At the same time, I must say that it is also the first time that I heard an American speaker draw so well the line in talking about Russian Nihilists, in expressing the disgust for those unbalanced, half-educated men and women and paupers who, having nothing to lose, defy religion, the most sacred base of any community, and with dagger and dynamite try to free a country which can only be saved by the light of education and those whose most sacred rights are being oppressed, who daily are exposed to outrages from a lot of unconscionable, corrupt Government officials while trying to free the country by educating the people.

Mr. Stoddard showed by his remark, "In their churches the serf and the noble, the poor and the rich are equal before the Lord, and with such a basis this country will establish some day a good Government with equal rights," that he not only did justice to his task as lecturer entertaining an audience, but that he has carefully studied the most difficult question of the nineteenth century. If all Americans would sympathize as well with my poor oppressed country as do Mr. Stoddard and his audiences, there would no doubt soon be a change in the Russian Government.

There are men in this country, like Wendell Phillips and the editor of the New York *Herald*, who strongly sympathize with Hartman and his followers, who would, according to the estimate of every good Russian and American, make a good hanging companion to Guiteau, as he is but a murderer of an innocent martyr of Governmental officials. Corruption and all their talk and writings will never give the American public so good an account, and do so much for the Russian cause, as the account given tonight by John L. Stoddard.

A LIBERAL RUSSIAN.

MILITIA MATTERS.

Gen. Torrence's Resignation—An Interesting Bit of History in Connection Therewith—Why the Court-Martial Didn't Come Off—The Future of the First Brigade—The Work of Reorganization—Gen. Torrence's Probable Successor—Notes.

The readers of this department of THE TRIBUNE have of course known that an immense pressure has for many months been brought to bear upon the commander of the First Brigade to induce him to resign his commission. Various reasons have been assigned for this desire on the part of certain newspapers, private citizens, and not a few officers in the militia, such as jealousy, ambition, politics, and an honest belief that the good of the service required that the General should step down and out. From a disinterested standpoint it seems more than probable that all these considerations were brought into requisition in the common attack. Gen. Torrence, in an interview with a reporter of this paper last Saturday, credits the most of the trouble to politics and personal spite, and took occasion to say that he had for more than a year and a half been thinking of tendering his resignation, as the duties pertaining to his office were incompatible with those of his own private business; but that he was determined not to be driven out by newspapers, politicians, or individuals, and when he saw a lull in the attacks he took the opportunity to resign. Suffice it to say, his resignation, with the resignations of all there were left of his personal staff—Lieut.-Cols. Cannon, Sherman, and Scribner, Capt. Sawyer, and Lieuts. Healy and Kingsland—were forwarded to the Governor Saturday evening, and the First Brigade I. N. G. is temporarily without a head.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Apropos to the resignation of Gen. Torrence, a little history in its connection might not be amiss in order to do justice to all parties concerned. The first open rupture in this direction was sprung along last summer, when interviews from a number of prominent officers of the National Guard in Chicago burst upon the public from the columns of a morning newspaper of this city. Considerable excitement was caused by the revelation, which was increased by subsequent interviews occurring intermittently from the same source. In short, it was plain that the managers of the paper had determined to spare no labor or pains to rid the First Brigade and the National Guard of this commanding officer. A meeting of the brigade staff was ordered at any early stage of the proceedings, and a star-chamber council of war was held at brigade headquarters. Three members of the staff were clamorous for aggressive proceedings at once, and became almost violent in their arguments with the rest upon that point. The plan proposed by the three was, that each and every officer who had committed himself publicly in criticism upon the merits of the brigade commander should be relieved from command and duty at once, placed under arrest, and that, before the eight days' interval allowed by law had expired, charges against the offending officers should be preferred and laid before the Governor; then, if the latter refused to grant a court-martial in the matter, Gen. Torrence was to tender his resignation on the ground that he was not supported in maintaining discipline and good order in his command. Strange as it may seem to military men, a majority of the staff officers counseled against this measure, and Gen. Torrence also seemed averse to precipitating a row, claiming that it would embarrass and injure the Governor, who was his friend. As time wore on, it transpired that nearly all the officers who had openly pronounced against their superior had been expecting a court-martial, and had actually written out their resignations, hoping that they might be allowed to tender them, and avoid expense and dishonor; but, as nothing was done at headquarters, they grew bolder, and finally were almost insolent in their treatment of officers whom it was their first duty to respect. Seeing that there was not the slightest chance for a fight or vindication of any kind, and becoming heartily disgusted with the general state of demoralization which had developed in the Guard, several of the staff officers tendered their resignations and retired to private life. Recommendations to fill their places were promptly sent to Springfield, but no notice has ever been paid to them. Gen. Torrence issued an order detailing an Aide to act as Assistant Inspector-General of the brigade, but the order was revoked at Springfield. Affairs here were at a deadlock.

THE CHARGES

made against Gen. Torrence were simply incompetency and lack of interest. In regard to the first, there may be officers who possess more tactical knowledge than he; but it might have been extremely hard for any of the officers who preferred the charges in such an unusual way to have sustained them in a court of inquiry, for the reason that the State has never furnished many opportunities for a Brigadier to display his ability as a strategist or a marshal, except a few street-parades, which no one can say have not been handled in a masterly manner, and one brigade encampment, which was to some extent a fiasco, brought about largely, as a prominent officer in the country put it, "by the incompetency of commanding officers of city regiments, who were unable to control their men." Lame excuses were offered at the time on the ground that the camp was too near the city, and the time of year was such that the men were required a large portion of their time at their various places of business. It was also the first encampment of the kind ever held in the State. The two other brigades held encampments that year, which were very little, if any, better.

It cannot be denied that Gen. Torrence had many excellent qualities as a commanding officer, and that he did take a great deal of interest in his command. There are few men who would have devoted more time, money, and personal influence to the militia, without recompense of any kind, than he has. He endeavored to surround himself with a personal staff which would take charge of the several departments in an acceptable manner, and he appeared to have implicit confidence in all the heads. He was eternally called upon to furnish transportation from point to point by organizations and individuals not only of his own command, but of other brigades, and he cheerfully complied in every case where he was able, and, from his influential position with the different railroad companies, very few were turned away with their requests ungranted. In regard to brigade evolutions, it was the unanimous counsel of his staff officers that he should allow the regiments to approach somewhere near proficiency in battalion movements before advancing them to the more difficult ones. Not a single commander who criticised him upon this point has ever shown even what would be considered a fair battalion drill. Some of them ought to be thankful that they were saved from open disgrace by an exhibition of their incompetency, and no doubt they are. One at least of the critics is reported, on good authority to have begged the General not to expose his (the critic's) ignorance by having a brigade-drill at the South Park encampment, and he has never denied the report.

THE FUTURE.

There are other things to be considered, however, without which a change of commanders of the First Brigade will do little good. The prime cause of the general demoralization of the service is the fact that there are too many organizations for the amount of money appropriated for their support. Without a thorough overhauling and cutting out the troops will still remain in the "hole." It is understood that the work of reorganization in this brigade will soon become an active certainty, the work having been hindered only by the deadlock which has just been broken. The order has gone forth, but has not been made public as yet. Weak battalions, regiments, and companies are to be thrown out or consolidated, and it is proposed that the work shall be done in a thorough and effective manner. Petitions and delegations are flooding the Governor protesting against any change which shall affect certain commands or officers. It is to be hoped that these will be the first attacked, as their solicitude only betrays their weakness. Two men have been prominently mentioned as possible successors to Gen. Torrence—Gen. S. B. Sherer and Gen. William E. Strong. Either man would give entire satisfaction to the military and the citizens, and it is quite likely that one or the other will get a call.

MILITIA NOTES.

The National Guard Association of New York met at Albany on the 24th inst.

Four new recruits were added to Company A, Ninth Battalion, Arcola, last week.

Capt. E. F. Otis, Company F, Third Infantry, Rochelle, has tendered his resignation.

Company H, First Infantry, Capt. Diehl, enlisted four recruits last Wednesday evening.

Capt. W. W. Miller, commanding Company A, Second Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

Second-Lieutenant Frank M. Street, Company A, First Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

First-Lieutenant William J. Marsh, Company D, Second Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

Capt. Jeremiah Clifford, commanding Company D, Second Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

Maj. Almer H. Wells, of the First Cavalry, has tendered his resignation on account of business reasons.

James Nichol has been promoted from Second to First-Lieutenant, and Henry C. Avery has been elected Second-Lieutenant of Company K, First Infantry.

Jessie D. Parsons, Second-Lieutenant of Company C, Ninth Battalion, Piper City, has tendered his resignation, on account of business engagements.

The Attorney-General, in response to an inquiry from the Adjutant-General, has given an opinion to the effect that armories are not exempt from taxation.

Capt. Buchanan, Company A, First Infantry, recommends the discharge of Private William F. Sauthoff "for the good of the service," on account of not attending drills, etc.

Lieut. C. M. De Vinney, commanding Company D, Tenth Battalion, recommends the honorable discharge of Sergt. F. H. Schoonmaker, on account of expiration of term of service.

At a meeting of Company H, First Infantry, held last Wednesday evening, Sergt. Morris R. Poucher was elected First-Lieutenant and Sergt. John Jefferies Second-Lieutenant.

An entire new outfit of officers were elected by Company H, Second Infantry, last week, as follows: Captain, William Chambers; First-Lieutenant, Edward Sanderson; Second-Lieutenant, Henry M. Fitzer.

The Buchanan-Graham medal, presented by the Captain and First-Lieutenant of Company A, First Regiment, to the best shot of the company, was won last Thursday night by Private Frank L. Goodrich.

A policeman of Arcola has enlisted in Company A, Ninth Battalion, located in that town. The question arises, when the company is called upon to squelch a riot, will Thomas fight with a gun or with a club?

Capt. Ford, Company I, Second Infantry, recommends the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Private W. Christensen, Corporal John Keiter, Privates Henry Cassidy, Herman Gebel, Patrick T. Kelly, and Peter Simon.

Company H, First Infantry, Capt. Charles S. Diehl, will give an informal reception to its friends next Wednesday night at the Jackson Street Armory. The order of the evening will be an inspection and drill from 8:30 to 9 and dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Capt. Armstrong, commanding Company A, Ninth Battalion, at Arcola, recommends the honorable discharge of Privates B. Cartandall, Charles L. Wynn, and Charles C. Roberts—the first on account of "imperative business," the others on account of removal from the State.

Capt. E. Bradrick, commanding Company F, Ninth Battalion, at Crescent City, has tendered his resignation on account of the pressure of business engagements. Capt. Bradrick has been a hard worker during his sojourn with Company F, and has always felt that he had a great deal to contend with.

Capt. Ford, Company I, Second Regiment, asks for the honorable discharge of Thomas Burke, Pat Clancy, Frank S. Homer, Michael J. O'Connor, Robert A. Kattray, James Schrock, Jeremy O'Donnell, Fred A. Crowell, and Nelson Sindell, for various reasons. Also for the discharge of eight men on account of removal.

The annual general meeting of the officers and members of the First Regiment Infantry took place last Saturday evening at the armory. The principal business of the meeting consisted in the hearing of the report of the Treasurer. Lieut. Thompson made as good a showing as possible under the circumstances. The fact was apparent that funds for the support of the command until next July were extremely scarce.

Gov. Cullom recently received an inquiry as to when the next encampment of the Second Brigade would be held from an enthusiastic member of the I. N. G., who informed his Excellency that he was "General Left Guide" of one of the regiments, having served in that position at the last encampment, and was anxious to attend the next one. The Governor was anxious to furnish the desired information to so important an official, but was unable to do so.

Gov. Cornell, of New York, with his Adjutant-General, has been doing a good work fearlessly in cutting down the military force of the State. No doubt the Administration may have made some personal enemies by so doing, but the good accomplished will more than recompense the Executive officer for doing what was clearly his duty, and even those who have temporarily been inconvenienced by the movement will ere long see that it could not be helped, and will be ashamed that they ever interposed any objection.

It is getting to be quite a common occurrence for Captains, Lieutenants, etc., to send their resignations direct to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and for fear that the Adjutant-General, who is only beginning to warm up to his work, will think that discourtesy is meant, THE TRIBUNE will take upon itself to explain for the gentlemen that probably they don't know any better, which isn't so much to be wondered at after all, considering the training—or rather lack of training—they have had for the past few years. It is once more repeated that all communications from subordinate officers to superiors should be addressed to the latter's adjutants, not to them personally.

The right wing of the First Regiment Infantry had a drill in the exhibition-hall of the armory last Saturday night under command of Lieut.-Col. Knox. Company B, Capt. Bowles, had right of line. The companies turned out very small, and were equalized into six companies, ten files front, single rank formation. The drill was started with a march at company front and wheel by companies and halt. The movements were executed only fairly, one or two of the companies losing distance in the short space of the length of the hall. A march in line and halt was very well done. A close column by divisions was not well executed on account of several of the officers apparently not knowing the proper distances. In the movement of deploying column on first division half of the companies marched too far before wheeling into line, and the mistake was rectified by a halt, about face, etc., causing some confusion. Several other movements were executed, some very well, and others not so well, but on the whole the drill was very satisfactory, considering the cramped condition of the quarters.

The plea of "imperative business," or, what is still more indefinit, "business engagements," has of late been securing the discharge of an alarming number of enlisted men from the service. This fact seems to inspire every soldier who has become tired of attending drills with the belief that he is at liberty to walk out and throw up his contract with the State at his own discretion. Either this must be stopped or the disparagement between the number of men and officers proportionately will be even greater than it is now. No man should be enlisted as a recruit with the understanding that he may receive his discharge whenever the whim comes upon him to ask it, and commanding officers making recommendations for discharge for business reasons should be required to state explicitly the circumstances attending the request, and, further, unless he is personally familiar with such circumstances, he should exact an affidavit from the enlisted man setting forth the true facts in the case, which paper it would be well to forward with the recommendation. Not a few Captains have been known to recommend the honorable discharge of enlisted men in their commands—after first gaining their permission to do so—for no other reason than that the men were disobedient and had become difficult to manage. No success in the militia whatever can be based upon such a foundation, and it will not be a surprise to many if the Adjutant-General shortly puts an end to this matter.

THE COURTS.

A Persistent Speculator.

In September last James A. Baker, of New York, who had been badly caught in the August wheat corner, filed a bill against Seymour, Hewitt & Co., the Fifth National Bank, the Board of Trade, and about thirty others, to enjoin them from dividing up the margins he had put up. He was beaten in the State court on an interlocutory order, and recently made application to Judge Drummond to have the case transferred to the Federal court under the act of 1867. This act required that all the plaintiffs must be residents of different States from all the defendants. The affidavits, however, showed that Field & Lindley and H.O. Kenyon were residents of the same State as Baker—New York. The Judge held that under these circumstances the case must be remanded to the State court. Baker then prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was allowed. This will tie the money up for three or four years more. An interesting phase, however, will be shown this morning, as the plaintiffs have been cited to appear before Judge Tuley at that time to answer to a motion, on the ground that the case is now in the State court. If Judge Tuley should make any order there would be a fine chance for a collision between the two courts.

Divorces.

Johanna Mueller filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from Edward Mueller on account of his alleged bigamy.

Judge Tuley Saturday granted a divorce to Hulda Hundgeburth from John Hundgeburth on the ground of cruelty, and to Frank G. Crowell from Susan L. Crowell on the ground of adultery.

State Courts.

Samuel E. Dale filed a bill Saturday against Mary Ann and John Salter, James M. Salter, and Frank Salter, administrators of the estate of R. H. Salter, to foreclose a mortgage for $1,500 on Sub-lot 2, in the subdivision of Lots 6 and 7, Block 24, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south Fractional Sec. 29, 39, 14.

Morris Selz sued Isaac Greenebaum for $1,000.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—G. W. Lyon et al. vs. Thomas Mayor, $136.20.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—E. W. Wheelock et al. vs. Julius M. Stein, $171.10.—Pricilla E. Ackerly et al. vs. Louis Brizzolara, $41.67.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 87, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 104½, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 121, 124, 125, 126. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—City assessment cases. No. 76,544, City vs. Rives, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 5,016, 5,144, 5,150, 4,978, and 5,218. No. 4,932, Metzger vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term No. 4,073, and calendar Nos. 381 to 383, 391, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 406, 409, 410. No. 366, Bowler vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call 1,101 to 1,147, inclusive. Trial call 1,052, 1,085, 1,097, 1,099, and 1,101 to 1,147, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Set cases term Nos. 426 and 410, and 75, and Nos. 1,196, 1,370, 1,448, and 1,520. No. 984, Wren vs. Standard Fire-Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 163, 110, 112, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 745, 747, 752, 754, and 769.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 699, 662-3, 622, 665, 669, 469, 585, 692.

A PAINE PANEGYRIC.

The Scandinavian Free-Thinkers and the Liberal-Leaguers Celebrate the Birth of Thomas Paine—Gen. Stiles' Eulogy on the Patriot and Apostle of Free Thought—An Agnostic's Platform.

The fifteenth annual celebration of the birth of Thomas Paine was held last evening at No. 228 Milwaukee avenue, under the auspices of the Scandinavian Free-Thinking Society. About 150 persons were present, the sexes being about equally represented, and almost all were of Scandinavian birth. An oil-painting of Paine hung above the speaker's stand, flanked by portraits of Ingersoll and other noted champions of free thought. Mr. Marc Thrane, President of the Society, occupied the chair and introduced Gen. I. N. Stiles, who was received with applause.

Gen. Stiles complimented his audience on their devotion to the memory of Paine, the patriot, lover of liberty, and champion of free thought. In all ages, and among all peoples, the man who dared to entertain a belief as to matters of religion differing from that accepted by the great majority had been despised and persecuted. Even at this day a free-thinker was looked upon by the orthodox as a dangerous man. The speaker could not see why all men should be called on to think alike about religion any more than about politics, and referred to the attempt to incorporate the name of God in the United States Constitution, to which he was, of course, opposed. Men knew nothing about God, and the idea of men trying to figure out the attributes of a Supreme Being was like a couple of mosquitoes giving their idea of mankind. All the speaker knew of God was that he knew nothing, and

DIDN'T BELIEVE ANYBODY ELSE KNEW ANY MORE.

He was content to live for this life, trying to behave rightly toward his family and neighbors, and to do right as far as he knew how, and to leave a future life to take care of itself. If, as Paine believed, a great and wise Being did exist, it would certainly be safe to trust Him for the future. Thomas Paine did as much as any one man to enlighten public opinion in the British colonies, and to render the establishment of the American Republic possible and successful. The priestly crew had striven for years to blacken his memory, and had falsely alleged that he was a drunkard and a blasphemer, and had died a horrible death, suffering the pangs of terrible remorse. But all priests were enemies of free thought, and all they wanted was that men should believe and pay. Any religion that tended to make men better was good, but not a religion that preferred canting hypocrites and praying humbugs to honest men who tried to do right but could not believe in priestly intercession.

A feast-song, written for the occasion, was sung by a quartet to the tune of "Greenland's Icy Mountains." Capt. Langa followed with an interesting sketch of the life and public services of Paine, delivered in Swedish, and Dr. Paoli made a stirring address in the Norwegian tongue. Singing, music, and dancing closed the evening, which was much enjoyed by all present.

THE CHICAGO LIBERAL LEAGUE

met at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets last evening for a similar purpose. The attendance was large and the occasion interesting, but, on account of some misunderstanding, the refreshments which it was intended to serve were omitted, which was a disappointment to many. James K. Magie, the President of the League, presided, and the exercises consisted of singing, brief addresses laudatory of the life and services of Paine in the cause of free thought, and recitations. Gen. I. N. Stiles was the orator of the evening, and, besides paying a high tribute to Paine, gave expression to some of his individual religious views, holding that doubt was the key to thought, and that the foundations of the churches depended upon their ability to make the people believe in their peculiar tenets without thinking, and that if Paine lived in this age he would be behind the times, for, while he believed in a God, the people were now seriously inquiring into that part of his faith. He was followed with poems by Messrs. Stevens and Sloan, recitations by Misses Emma Bishop and Alpha Magie, songs by Mr. Peck, and brief addresses by Benjamin Sibley, Mrs. Mills, Prof. Twohey, and others.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Mr. C. L. Goodwin, of the State University, and Vice-President of the Inter-State College Association, was in the city yesterday, arranging for the inter-State oratorical contest which will be held on May 3, in English's Opera-House. Representatives from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa will take part in the contest.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both dry and liquid form, and its action is positive and sure in either.—*Dallas (Tex.) Herald.*

THE DIAMOND DYES.
ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.
The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and p'k'g. dye, all mailed for 10 cts.
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CATARRH Throat. Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:45 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:45 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:50 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	9:50 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
bDubuque, R'ck F'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Forreston Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:45 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:45 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque & Missouri River Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:25 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 6:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:10 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:40 a. m.	8:50 p. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:00 p m	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:20 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars within one block. Ticket Offices, 86 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
Church Train	§ 1:15 p m	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:25 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:10 p m	*11:25 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:35 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:55 p m
Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:20 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:05 a m	* 7:10 p m
N. Y. and Chicago, limited Ex.	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Local Express	* 5:25 p m	* 6:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 6:20 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§10:40 a m

☞ For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of January, 1882, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank & Safe Depository, in Chancery, a certain order was entered substantially as follows:

Upon reading the petition of Virginius A. Turpin, Receiver herein, this day filed, showing that on the 17th of January, 1882, a decree in Chancery was rendered in this Court, in a bill to foreclose a mortgage in which said Receiver was complainant, and John C. Haines and Walter S. Haines et al. were defendants, in which decree it was adjudged, among other things, that John C. Haines was indebted to complainant in the sum of $148,750.00, and that he pay the same to complainant within ten days from said date, with interest and costs, and in case payment was not made that the premises in said decree described be sold as therein provided, and that said Court granted defendants an appeal from said decree upon bond in the sum of $10,000.00, and that the property described in said decree is as follows:

Parcel one—Lots ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in Haines, Sidway & Layton's Subdivision of Block six, of Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section two, Township thirty-eight, North Range fourteen, east of the third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois.

Parcel two—Lots three and four in J. C. Dore's Subdivision, of the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section three, Township thirty-eight, North Range fourteen, east of the third Principal Meridian, in said county.

Parcel three—Lots six and seven in Block three in Higgins, Law & Co.'s Addition to Chicago, in said county.

Parcel four—Lots one to five, inclusive, and seven to twenty-four, inclusive, in Block six, in Sherman's Addition to Holstein, in said county.

Parcel five—Lots five, six, seven, eight, eleven, and twelve, and the east sixty-five feet of Lots nine and ten, in Block seventeen, in Duncan's Addition to Chicago, in said county.

Parcel six—An undivided two-thirds of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Thirty-one, Township Thirty-eight, North Range fifteen, east of the third principal Meridian in said county.

Parcel seven—An undivided two-thirds of Blocks one, two, and fourteen, of the Circuit Court Commissioner's partition of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section Thirty-one, Township Thirty-eight, North Range fifteen, east of the third principal Meridian in said County.

Parcel eight—An undivided two-thirds of Blocks four and nine of the Circuit Court Commissioner's partition of the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section Twenty-five, Township Thirty-eight, North Range fourteen, east of the third principal Meridian in said County.

That said Receiver has caused an appraisement to be made of the value of said property by a competent real-estate expert, which is as follows:

Present valuation of Parcel 1	$ 21,931.25
Present valuation of Parcel 2	14,910.00
Present valuation of Parcel 3	7,200.00
Present valuation of Parcel 4	4,600.00
Present valuation of Parcel 5	45,000.00
Present valuation of Parcel 6	20,000.00
Present valuation of Parcel 7	7,500.00
Present valuation of Parcel 8	3,334.00
	$124,475.25

And that a certain proposition has been made by John C. Haines and Walter S. Haines, as stated in said petition:

ORDERED, That in case defendants in said cause shall waive all right of appeal, and writ of error from said decree, and convey to Receiver by deed conveying good title, the equity of redemption from said mortgage and decree in Parcels one, two, three, four, and five, above mentioned, then Receiver shall discharge decree except as to the sum of $33,834.00; that at the sale of Parcels six, seven, and eight, above mentioned, Receiver shall bid for Parcel six $20,000, for Parcel seven $7,500, and for Parcel eight $3,334; and that the statutory right of redemption from said decree as to Parcels six, seven, and eight shall belong to the parties in law entitled thereto unless objections to such settlement shall be made in writing and filed herein within ten days from the date of entry of this order, and copies of such objections served on said Receiver, or his Solicitors, Dupee & Judah.

V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

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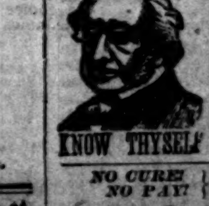

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